Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1820. [NUMBER 1558.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council having received from Captain Ross, Plans of that officer's survey of the north and south sands in Malacca, Straits, the Gildrias Bank. and Ilchester Shoal, the same are open for inspection at the office of the Superintendent of the Marine, where all navigators are at liberty to make copies from those charts on any day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 10 A. M. & 4 P. M.

By Order of the Honorable the Gov. in Council.
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th April 1820.

IN THE RECORDER'S COURT OF BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE,

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 27th January 1820 and made in a cause wherein THOMAS DADE BEATY of Bombay Esquire, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of DAVID CHARLES RAMSAY, Esquire, late a Senior Merchant in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, who died at Mocha, is the Complainant, and DUNAH woman and HUGH MUNRO RAMSAY of Bombay, inhabitants, are the Defendants;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the pecuniary Legatees and Creditors in India of the said DAVID CHARLES RAMSAY deceased, the Testator in the pleadings of the said cause named, are forthwith to come before the MASTER of this HON'BLE COURT, at his office in Rampart Row and prove their respective Debts, and claim their respective Legacies, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

MASTER'S OFFICE,
the 4th day of April 1820.

શી • યુમવ્હજનાં • રીકારડર • શાહે
બનાં • ફોરટનાં • ફકંમથી
ઇકુઇટી • શાહડ
શી • યુમવ્હજનાં • રીકારડર • શાહેબની
ફોરટ • મધેથી • તારીખ ૨૭ મી • જાનીવા
રી ૧૮૨૦ ને • દીને • દીકરી • થઇ છે • બા
બત • ફિર્યે • મરનાર • મીશતર • દેવીડ • મા૨
લીશ • રામશીનાં • વશીકિતનાંમાંનો •
વકીલ • નામે • મીશતર • ઠામશ • દેડ : બી
ટી • ફુલીઆદી • કરણારોછે • તથા • દીનાબો
હ • તથા • ફુ • મનરો • રામશી • જવાપ • દેતા
રામોછે *
ખબર • કીમાંથી • આપીકિતને
મરનાર • મીશતર • દેવીડ • મારલીશ • રા
મશીનાં • માંગણારા • તથા • નાં • વશી
કિતનાંમાંનાં • બાબશતમાં • લાકો • ફ
શે • તે • ફોરટનાં • મા શતરી • ફારીશમાં
આવીને • પોતાનુ • લેણુ • તથા • વશીકિત
જીમાનાં • મરનાર • અપાવેલુ • ફોર્ડ • તેનો
ફોમે • પોતાનુ • લેણુ • શાબ્યુત • કરે • અગા
ડે • નહી • કરશે • તો • કે • ફુકમનાંમાંથી • ફુ
રનેકેશે • તા૦ ૪ થી • આપરેલ ૧૮૨૦ *

Lost.

A TIN BOX marked "Captain *Toussaint*" of the CAMBRIDGE, containing various Papers of no use but to the Owner, whoever will bring the same to the Office of Mr. *William Milburn*, shall receive two Hundred Rupees reward, and no questions will be asked.

Bombay, April 5.

ખોવાઇ ગઇમોય *
દીનનાં • પતરાંનો • બાકશ • ૧ તેહપર •
વાંણ • ફેમરીનવાલા • કપતાન • કુશેન
દવું • નાંમ • લખેલુંછે * તેબાકશમધે • પર
ચુરણ • કાગલ • કિમણીનાં • કાંમનાંછે *
ફોઇ • બીજાને • કાંમનાં • નથી * વાશતે
જેફોઇનેજેબાકશ • મલેઆફોઇ • તે • મી ૧૦
ઘડીમમ • મીલબરનની • આરીશ • મોલા
વેતેને • ૩૨૦૦) બશો • ઇનામ • મલશે *
અને • કિબાબે • કાંઇ • પુછશેનહી *
તા૦ ૫ મી • આપરેલ • શને ૧૮૨૦

THE NEW SHIP SARAH,
CAPT. THACKER.

WILL positively sail for London on or before the 7th of May. She has most excellent accommodation for Passengers, for which she has been particularly constructed, and has also a Surgeon. A plan of her Cabin may be seen at the Office of *Framjee Cawasjee*, and application made to the Commander.

Bombay, April 5.

Ferrar & Eduljee.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday next, the 15th Instant,
At their Rooms
In Meadow Street.

VARIOUS Articles of Household Furniture consisting of Tables, Couches, Chairs, Beds, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, containing a Large Dinner Service to Dine 25 or 30 People, also a Breakfast and Dessert Service, 2 Cambay Carpets, a few Dozens of Old Lisbon Wine, and Europe Bottled Beer, a Gold Hunting Watch, 2 pair of Pistols, 1 Single Poled Tent complete, and a Small Assortment of Books amongst which are Richardson's Persian Dictionary, and other Persian Books, at 12 o'Clock will put up for Sale 3 Cows and 2 Calves, also a Lady's Saddle Horse with a Saddle and Bridle complete and 4 other Saddle Horses &c. &c.

Bombay, 12th April 1820.

Ferrar & Eduljee.

HAVE received for Private Sale, a Handsome Bengal Built Buggy, with Horse and Harness Complete,

Bombay, 12th April, 1820.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, April, 5.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of The Reverend *Richard Charles Jackson* late a Chaplain in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to *Arabella Jackson*, the Widow of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
Bombay, April 5. PROCTER.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of *Edward Rule*, late a Lieutenant in the Hon'ble East India Company's Military Service on their Madras Establishment deceased, may be granted to *Rodney Kempt* of Bombay Merchant a Creditor of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
Bombay, April 5. PROCTER.

FOR PASSENGER'S
To England

THE Ship Traveller, will Sail on the 10th of May next, ensuing, has Excellent accommodations for Passengers, and affords a most desirable opportunity for Families or Children, going to England, Please apply to Captain *Hutcheson*, at *Hormusjee Bomanjee's*, Office.

Bombay, 12th April 1820.

THE SHIP
DUNVEGAN CASTLE,
Capt. Campbell.

WILL Sail for Calcutta, on the 20th Instant, for freight or passage apply at Mr. *Milburn's* Office, or to the Commander at No. I Military Square.

Bombay, 12th April 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
John Yeates,
WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC
Auction,
THIS DAY AND TOMORROW,
The Property of a Gentleman deceased,
ALSO,
Of an Officer proceeding to Europe &c. &c.

CONSISTING of several articles of Furniture, Couches, Chairs, a neat dining Table, breakfast Table, Chests of Drawers, two Mahogany Ship Bureaus & Book Cases, Silver and Plated Ware, a Pair of Plated Curry Dishes, and Soup Tureen to correspond, Glass Ware, and Lamps, Queens Ware, two China Figures two feet high, a Hooka with Silver Surpoase and Snake complete, a large Tool Chest, a Palan keen, Fifty Dozen of Claret, Cyder, Port Wine, Madeira, Brandy, & Beer in Bottles.

ALSO.

An Invoice of Saddlery and Europe Snuff, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Hats, a few Boxes Abrak (Talc) uncleared &c. &c.

At 3 o'Clock on Thursday, will be put up for Sale a Suite of Tents, Routy &c. Complete, now Pitched on the Esplanade.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Sale will commence at Eleven o'Clock precisely, with Saddlery, Plated and Silver Ware, at Twelve o'Clock the Liquors, & Furniture will be sold, and followed by the other Articles.

Apollo House, 12th April 1820.

THE NEW TEEK SHIP
ORIENT
650 TONS

HAVING compleated her arrrangements for Cargo, will positively Sail on or about the 20th Instant, Gentlemen wishing to return to England are informed that two Cabins on the lower Deck are still undisposed of, which are rendered peculiarly eligible by the free admission of air and extent of room for Invalids, or those who may be desirous of that comfort and convenience which is not often found in such situations.

Apply to Captain *Reynolds* opposite the Church.

Bombay, 12th April 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH MARCH, 1820.

LIEUTENANT J. MANDER, Adjutant of the Invalid Battalion, is appointed a Member of the standing Committee of Survey vice Nixon, and Lieutenant Black is nominated to act as another, vice Captain Robertson who has proceeded to sea on sick certificate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to His Majesty's Cavalry Regiments the regulation of the 3d of February last authorizing the payment of two (2) Rupees per day under the Head of Veterinary allowance to the Medical or other qualified Officers who may be appointed to perform the duties of Veterinary Surgeon to the Native Cavalry under this Presidency at the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

31st MARCH 1820.

The Honorable the acting President in Council has received throught the Commander in Chief a dispatch from Major General Cooke detailing the successful result of an attack made upon a body of Coolies of the village of Bhoem by a small detachment which marched from Kaira in January last under the command of Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Barclay of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry to afford protection to the district of Veraungaum? a service that reflects much credit on that officer as well as on Lieutenant Shaw of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons acting under the orders of Brevet Captain Barclay.

Lieutenant Henderson Paymaster in the Koncan having returned from the Expedition to the Persian Gulph is directed to proceed forthwith and take charge of his Department from the [illegible] of next month; the payment of the Troops in the [illegible]thern is placed on the same footing as those in the [illegible]uthern Koncan as published in General Order of the [illegible] of January 1818.

3D APRIL 1820.

The undermentioned officers having produced the prescribed Medical certificates are allowed furloughs to England for a period of three years from the date of their embarkation respectively viz.

Captain E. Hardy of the Hon'ble Company's Bombay Regt. of Artillery.

Lieut. R. W. K. Hansard of the 16th Regt. of Madras Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. Greaves of the 8th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry.

Captain Peter Breton, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Regiment of Artillery is allowed a furlough to England on urgent private affairs under the existing Regulations for a period of one year from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant John Bayly, of the 2d Regt. of Light Cavalry who was allowed to proceed to England overland on his private affairs, after quitting the force ordered on the Expedition to the Persian Gulf, is permitted to proceed to Europe in the Orient, his furlough commencing from the date of the sailing of that vessel.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets having arrived, the first and second on the Traveller on the 28th and the last in the Sarah on the 25th ultimo and produced certificates of their appointment for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment, and the Cavalry cadet appointed an acting Cornet, and the Infantry promoted to Ensign: date of rank to be settled hereafter.

CAVALRY.

Mr. W. H. Ottey.

INFANTRY.

Messrs. Alfred Ford Johnson,
: Charles Coernad Rebenack,

The following alterration and promotions are ordered to take place.

Hon'ble Company's European Regt.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Capt. Chas. Parr. to take rank vice A. Forbes retirred—Date of Rank, 7th May 1819.

PROMOTION.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) James Sheriff to be Capt. of a Company vice Hallifax deceased,—27th January 1820.

1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I.

PROMOTION.

Senior Capt. F. D. Ballantyne to be Major vice Tandy deceased.) 25th August 1820.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain Robt. Robertson. to take rank vice Ballantyne promoted,—25th August 1819.

PROMOTION.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) James Grant, to be Captain of a Company vice Grant, deceased, —20th Dec. 1819.

Ninth Regt. N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain W. H. Sykes to take rank vice Andrew Anderson deceased,—15th Oct. 1816.

…ughout the king… look
…repel with zeal… rent
…hich thus seems ready to burst forth upon us from all quarters. If that torrent but once overleap the bounds which now hardly repress it, every thing valuable will be involved in the devouring vortex. Of all governments the controul of a mob is the most to be deprecated. 'Give us twenty St. James's rather than one St. Giles' was the sagacious observation of Horne Tooke though we hope that a necessity will never exist for adopting the alternative. The people of England ought to be the happiest in the world; but, if they suffer designing and discontented men to think for them, they will soon be the most miserable, since, though according to Tooke, twenty regal despotisms may be preferable to the despotism of a multitude, yet the former can never prove an object of willing acceptance; and if we embrace it, will only be as the lesser evil. There is now a possibility of steering between the two, without being wrecked either on Scylla or Charybdis. Horace's maxim in this and other respects is a very sound one: '*In medio tutissimus ibis.*'.

Yesterday the Honourable the Governor returned to the presidency from his Northern tour.

The weather for this time of the year has been very unseasonable. Strong Southerly winds prevailed, from the 21st March to the 5th of April, and at Poonah and in the low grounds of the Konkan several violent squalls attended with hail have been experienced. On the evening of the 5th a very severe squall from the S. E. took place in Bombay, which fortunately was of very short duration or much damage must have acrued; after the wind had ceased a slight fall of rain took place.

The squall extended to Surat, but blowing along the shore, no damage has been done to the numerous trading vessels.

We are informed that government have in contemplation the moving of the troops now at Ras-el-Khyma, to the Island of Kyen or Keiss. This Island is stated to afford many conveniences, has plenty of good water, the anchorage is safe, the inhabitants well disposed and its cultivation capable of being much extended; it is better planted with trees than any other Island in the Gulf, is 5 or 6 miles long and 2½ or 3 miles broad; the villages are three or four in number, and there is the ruins of a Portuguese fort and town; the Channel between it and the Persian shore is about 10 or 11 miles broad; the present inhabitants are Arabs, who pay tribute to the Persians.

We are concerned to report that some cases of Cholera have occurred within these last few days; the management is however now so well understood that few of them terminate fatally.

Commercial.—The crop of Cotton in Bengal is thought not to much exceed that of last year and we have no doubt that the whole of it will find its way to China.

We should be happy to be enabled to say something of our own prospects but there is but little chance of employment for the bulk of our shipping; the few Free Traders in our harbour, are receiving small parcels of goods at a ruinous freight, and many of them it is supposed will proceed homewards with half cargoes. On the other hand the lowness of the freight is a temptation to send, and every article that there is the least probability of realising the smallest profit is shipped; some Cotton is shipping and also some Teak timber and plank at a venture.

The Third Canto of Don Juan, reached us from Calcutta on Sunday last, as this gives us a sketch of the life of Lord Byron, and paints this noble Lord in his true light, we purpose in our future supplements to give it at full length with all its notes.

We insert the following correspondence with much pleasure.

DEAR SIR,

The undernamed Officers of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, who were embarked in the Glenelg, during the late operations, in the Persian Gulph, have requested me to express to you their warmest acknowledgments for the kind attentions and unbounded liberality they experienced, during the four months they were on board your ship.

The harmony that so happily subsisted and the comforts we enjoyed, will form some of the most pleasing of our future recollections, and have given rise to the anxious wish of myself and brother officers that we may be permitted to gratify our feelings, as well as evince our esteem and friendship, by our accepting a piece of Plate, (which they purpose having executed …n England) value, one hundred pounds, and we beg to assure you that you have our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your faithful,
and Obedient Servants,
(Signed) COLIN JAS. MILNES;
Lieut. Col. Comg. 1st Brigade.

Captain Clutterbuck, Major of Brigade.
Captain Wilson,
Paymaster Leech,
Captain Jacob,
Lieutenant Place,
Lieutenant Strangwayes,
Assistant Surgeon O'Reilly,
Lieutenant Barnes,
Lieutenant D'Acre,
Lieutenant Thompson,
Ensign Mulkern,
Ensign O'Donnel,
Ensign Fitzmaurice.

To

Captain JOHN GOVER,
Commanding the ship Glenelg,

To

Bombay, 19th March 1820.

Lieut. Col. COLIN JAS. MILNES, C. B. H. M. 65th Regiment.
Colabah.

DEAR SIR,

I have the Honor of your Letter of the 17th Instant, conveying, in flattering terms, the request of the undernamed Officers of H. M. 65th Regiment that I would allow them to express their acknowledgmeent, for the attentions they experienced, whilst on board the Transport Glenelg, under my command, during the late operations in the Persian Gulph, and further, that I would permit you and brother officers to gratify your feelings, by my accepting a Piece of Plate, value one hundred Pounds.—That my humble but zealous endeavours to promote comfort and happiness among the officers, whom I had the honor to receive on board the Glenelg, should have met with such unlooked for approbation, affords me a source of peculiar satifaction, I should however be doing an injustice to my feelings were I not candidly to state, that the comfort, the harmony and the good fellowship, which so happilly subsisted throughout our ship, is chiefly attributable to the support and prompt assistance I at all times received from you and your officers, and to the exemplary discipline so uniformly maintained among the troops embarked on the Glenelg. It is to such sources, my dear Sir, rather than to any merit of mine that I am conscious I owe the gratification of your esteemed letter of the 17th: to the same cause I shall ever consider myself indebted for the very distinguished mark of esteem and friendship which you have so handsomely sought to confer on me, and which I now do myself the pleasure to accept, with the liveliest feelings of gratitude and regard towards you and your brother officers, assuring you I never shall forget your kindness nor the happy days which I have spent in your society.

To you, My dear Sir. as commanding officer, I have often had to express my obligations and I have now again to thank you for the very handsome manner in which you have in this instance, communicated the sentiments of your brother officers. On their behalf, as well as on that of your own, accept of my best wishes. May success and glory crown your future career, and when you retire from the busy scenes of a soldier's life, may peace and plenty await you in your native land. Do me the favor to make my warmest acknowledgments to your undermentioned brother officers and believe me.

My Dear Sir,
To remain,
Your very faithful and
much obliged Servant,
(Signed) J. GOVER.

Captain Clutterbuck, Major of Brigade.
Captain Wilson,
Paymaster Leech,
Captain Jacob,
Lieutenant Place,
Lieutenant Strangwayes,
Assistant Surgeon O'Reilly,
Lieutenant Barnes,
Lieutenant D'Acre,
Lieutenant Thompson,
Ensign Mulkern,
Ensign O'Donnell,
Ensign Fitzmaurice.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

The India Gazette of the 20th March mentions that the Snow, William Neilson, of Liverpool would sail early in December for Madeira and Bombay.

The Orpheus F. T. will go to sea to-day or to-morrow, letters are received at Hormosjee Bomanjee's, and also at the Post office.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 7th, Armed Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shaick Dawood, from Bancoot.

DEPARTURES.—April 5th, The H. C. Cruizer Antelope; Lieut. Thos. Tanner, to Persian Gulph.

Do. 6th, Ship Samarang, Thos. McCarthey, to Calcutta.

Do. 7th, Portuguese Brig Cacadore; J. I. Almeida, to Demaun.

Do. 10th, Armed Pattamar Durria Dowlatt; Syrang Shaick Hussen, to Broach.

PASSENGERS.

By Samarang.—Captain Bailey.

By Brig Cacadore.—J. M. Sequeira, J. M. Pinto.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Orient, for London.
Ship Orpheus, for do.
Ship Mulgrave Castle, for do.
Ship Sarah, for do.
Shsp Jemima, for do.
Ship Castlereagh, for China.
Ship Good Success, for do.
Ship Helen, for Bengal.
Ship Sophia, for Bussorah.
Portue.—Ship Angelica for Macao.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships.

Liverpool.

H. C. Cruizers.

Margaret and Frances, Teignmouth, Mercury and Ernaad.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Charlotte, Ahmudy, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Cumbrian, Ann, Lovely Tish, Royal Charlotte, Countess of Loudon, Sophia, Glenelg, Bombay Castle, Diana, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Hannah, Carron, Cornwall, Faz Rahmanee, Asia Felix.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Cambridge, Eliza, Dunvegan Castle, Hope.

FREE TRADERS.

Orpheus, Mulgrave castle, Orient, Ann, Jemima, Lonach, Sarah, Traveller.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Angelica.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Cader Bux, Ahmedy.

MADRAS.

Dotterel, Brig.

SIAMESE.

Navakhan Samoot.

FRENCH SHIP.

L' Indien.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MARCH, 12th.—Ship Henry Porcher Thos. Phillips, from London, 26th October and Madras 27th Feb.

Do. do. Ship Vittoria, Thos. Driver, from London, 11th October and Cape of Good Hope 29th Dec.

Do. do. Ship Lord Lyndock, John Templeton, from Chili, 27th October and Malacca 10th Feb.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 13. The Lord Minto,
Do. 15. The Travancore,
Do. 17. The Henry Porcher, and
Do. 18. The Vittoria.

PASSENGERS.

Per Henry Porcher, from London.—Mrs. Gabb, Mrs. Adams, Miss Powell, Miss Christiana, Miss S. Christiana, Capt. J. Gabb, 1st Regt. N. I. Capt. J. Roy, Madras European Regt. Mr. N. Corn, Cadet, Mr. Adams, Missionary, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Mendy, School Master.

From Madras.—Mr. Cropley and three Children, Miss Watt, Mr. E. S. Montague, Bengal Civil Service, and Mr, Cropley, School Master.

Per Vittoria.—Mrs Greenlaw and Child, Mrs. Becher, C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. Civil Service, John Becher. Esq. J. A. Bateman, Esq. Merchants, Messrs. Geo. A. Currie, Mich, Blood, P. Ripley, Thos. Goldney, Edm. Wintle, James R. Birrill. Geo. R. Talbot, Edw Brace, John Hay. W. Murray, John Frederick. Alfred Williamsson, Charles J Lewes, J. K. MacCausland, J, A. Sherer. Hugh Cumming, Al. Wilson, And. A. Wilson and Jas. A. Bateman, Cadets, and Mr. John Gordon Free Mariner.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, Captain John Crawford, and Ship Magnet, Captain G. Vine, for China, in 4 or 5 days.

The Brig Favorite, Thomas Lambert, for New South Wales, in a day or two.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

MARCH. 15th.—Ship Fatelmain, Joseph Cooke, for the Persian Gulph.

Do. do. Portuguese Ship Barretto, Jun. J. V. de Almeida, for Macoa.

Do. do. Dutch Ship Baroness Van du…pellon, F. F. Cumbetnon, for Batavia Antwerp.

Do. do. Portuguese Brig, Esperanca, C. J. De Silva, for Macoa.

Do. 16, H. C. Chartered Ship Princess Charlotte, W. Vaughan, for London.

Do. do. American Ship Galatia, Captain S. Towne, for Boston.

Do. 17. Ship Cornwallis, R. Graham, to complete her cargo for Bombay.

Do. do. Portuguese Ship, New Confianca, J. Pereira, for Macoa.

Do. 18 Ship Auspicious, J. Maitland, for Rangoon.

Do. do. Brig Favorite, T. Lambert, for New South Wales.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 18th Instant

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains,—The John Bannerman.

KEDGEREE.

Remains,—The H. C. Surveying Ship Minto, outward bound.

Passed down,—The Milford.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains,—The Portuguese Ship Rozalia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 23d, Ship Stanmore, H. B. Torlesse, from Batavia 6th January Singapore 24th, Malacca 29th February, & Penang 8th March.

Do. Brig Fair Trial, S. F. Wales, from Sea.

Do. 24th, Ship St. Michael, Dillon, from Port Jackson 13th January & Pondicherry 23d March.

Do. 27th, Brig Hope, P. Thissell, Penang 6th February, and Pondicherry 29th March.

Do. Brig Latchmy, Chas. Cunot, from Mauritius 22d January, Tranquebar 20th, and Pondicherry 25th March.

Do. Ship Argyle, H. Cathre, from Covelong 27th Mrch.

DEPARTURES.—March 22d, Brig Prosper, B. S. Vas, for Vizagapatam and Chittagong.

Do. 26th, Brig Maria, Alli Markam, for Karical.

Do. Brig Fair Trial, S. F. Wales, for Pondicherry.

Do. 27th, Ship Argyle, H. Cathre, for Calcutta.

Do. 28th, Ship St. Michael, Dillon, for do.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Monday the 10th Instant, at Hope Hall the Lady of C. Grant Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.—At Colaba, on the 16th of March, Maria Isabella Law, the infant daughter of the late Mr. Conductor Law, of the Commissariate Department, aged 9 month and 6 days.

April, 5th.—Lieutenant Charles Goodburn, of the H. C. Marine Aged 21 Years.

At Colaba on Friday the 7th Instant, Mr. William Lovett, aged about 25 years, late Chief Officer of the Ship Kusrovie, leaving a disconsolate Widow and an helpless Child totally destitute to lament his irrepairable loss.

At Colaba, on the 8th Inst. aged 7 Months, the Infant Son of Henry Donnitho… Esq. Ensign of H. M. 65th Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 19th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Currie, Robert Lister, Esq. to Miss Ellen Masters.

At Benares, on the 28th January last, by the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, Mr. Thomas Sheehy, to Miss Sarah Hollier, Daughter of Mr. John Hollier, of Juanpore.

BIRTHS.—At Chandernagore, on the 10th instant, Mde. Brunle, of a Daughter.

On the 14th instant, Mrs A. James, of a Daughter.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. G. W. Chisholm, of a Son

At Serampore, on the 15th instant, Mrs. S. D' Cruz, of a Son.

At Burdwan, on the morning of the 17th instant, Mrs. John Clermont, of a Son.

At Neemuch, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Henry Foster, of Skinner's Horse, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 12th instant, Mr. William Gorham, aged 51 years and 8 months.

On the same day, Mrs. H. E. D'Rozario, aged 35 years, 2 months and 24 days.

On the 16th inst. the infant Son of G. W. Chisholm, Esq.

Lately, at the Upper Provinces, Mrs. Elizabeth Goaran, aged 23 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 2d Instant, the Lady of Major Broderick, H. M. 34th Regt. of a Son.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Thursday March 16.

Buy Rs.	As.		Rs.	As. Sell
Pre. 6		6 per Cent. Loan Promissary Notes Premium.	0	2

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6	per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	5	"
Ditto on Government Salary Bills,	5	"
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6	"

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT.	CALCUTTA.	DRAW.
2 6	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 7
Bombay 30 Day sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	87	a 93
Madras ditto, per 100 Star Pagodas		321

(Continued after the poetry.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Original Poetry.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF A FAMOUS LITTLE EARTHING TERRIER, NAMED "*CHANCE*" THE PROPERTY OF————————Esq.

Peace to thy reliques! once the bright attire,
Of Spirit sparkling with uncommon fire,
How oft has pleasure in the social hour,
Smiled at thy wonderfully earthing power!

His earthing labour of unwearied force,
Afforded pleasure both for man and horse,
Careless of "Chance", regarding more the Hound,
Has caused poor Chance's being under ground.

Kaira March 5th 1820, G. L. E.

ON THE SAME.

Tho' once a Puppy, and tho' Chance by name,
Here lingers one whose bones some honour claim,
No sycophant although of terrier Race,
And though no hound, a martyr to the chace,

Ye quails, ye foxes, leverets rejoice!
Your haunts no longer echo to his voice!
This record of his fate exulting view,
He died worn out in vain pursuit of you!

Yes! the indignant shade of "Chance" replies,
Worn out with vain pursuit man also dies!!

H. G. R

INSCRIBED TO THE BRITISH NAVY.

One evening at ambrosial fete,
On a celestial tower,
Minerva and the Muses met,
At Ida's sacred bower:
Apollo and gay Bacchus join;
For hand in hand go wit and wine.

Pallas the swimming dance begun,
Her hair a fillet bound;
Blue, like her eyes, the bandage shone
Her sapient temples round;
Till loosen'd by the dance, dropt down,
Buck, Bacchus, seized the azure zone.

This ribbon on his breast he placed;
By Styx then swore the youth,
What had the throne of wisdom graced,
Should grace the seat of truth:
Then ope at once his vest he drew,
And on his bosom beam'd *true blue*,

If mortals can give garter fame,
And honours place on earth,
Sure deities may do the same,
And give one order birth;
This ribbon, loved celestials, view,
And stamp your sanction on *true blue!*

Urania praised the rosy god,
Her tuneful sisters joined;
Minerva gave th' assenting nod,
Phœbus enroll'd the sign:
Then thro' the sky loud Pæans flew,
And all Olympus hail'd *true blue!*

This order Iris bore to earth,
The gods enjoin'd the fair,
That where she found true sons of worth,
To plant this order there:
From clime to clime she towering flew,
And on Britannia stamp'd *true blue*

SOMERSET.

WOMEN.

Oh, it is sweet to hear the sigh
That trembles on the lip of beauty!
To wipe the dew that wets the eye
Of her who pines 'tween love and duty!

Oh, it is sw[illegible]t to sooth the breast
That thr[illegible]ng swells with tender feeling!
To view t[illegible]k in dimples drest,
W[illegible]guid sorrow's tears were stealing.

Too oft, in Beauty's gayest hour,
The heart within is cold and gloomy;
Too oft the smile is like the flow'r,
That lives not—feels not—yet is bloomy.

Ah! hapless Woman may not tell
She loves, though love each glance revealing;
Her heart may beat—her bosom swell—
Her only hope is in concealing.

And 'mid the weight of inward care,
Her eye with chrystal light is beaming,
The smile still seems to linger there;
But sorrow's flood within is streaming.

So may be seen, as eve's last hour,
When calm and bright the moon is shining,
The lily, spotless virgin flow'r!
In tears, its tender head declining.

Yet it is sweet, with kindest care,
The lily's fragile form defending,
To shield it from the wintry air,
And from the fleecy snow descending.

Or, from its palid trembling head,
To brush the gem o'ercharged with sorrow;
To cheer it in its lowly bed,
And bid it hope a kinder morrow.

Yes it is sweet, for Woman's sigh
Imparts a charm that mocks the telling,
Sues for a tribute from the eye,
To hush it in its morn of swelling.

And Woman's tear, the hallow'd badge
Of grief that claims a kindred feeling,
Commands a sigh, the soul's dear pledge,
To dry it 'ere its source revealing.

THE BLOOMING ROSE.

Introduced by Mr. Phillips, in Love in a Vailage.

This blooming rose, at early dawn,
Expanding drank the dew;
I pluck'd the flow'r, tho' sharp its thorn,
Because it look'd like you.

But gazing on thy beauteous face,
The likeness fades to view;
Nor in the rose thy blush I trace,
Its charms must yield to you,

CALCUTTA.

COTTON.—From the limited quantity of this procurable at present, the price is in a great measure nominal,—there have been no export purchasers in the market since our last, but small parcels continue to be taken off for the consumption of the Country at an advance on last weeks price—20-8 having been paid within these few days for new Cutchoura of good quality in loose Bales.—From there being no passage by the Matabanga River, and the present season being a late one, it is not likely that Cotton will arrive in any considerable quantities till towards the middle of May or Beginning of June, and as the crop is not considered much to exceed that of last year, and there seems a good demand for Country consumption and an intention to ship pretty extensively to China, it is thought that the Export to Europe will not be more than that of 1819, and prices will rule high during the year.

MARCH, 20.

The following extract of a letter from Camp near Arungabad, dated 21st February, contains some interesting information on local subjects:—

"We have been employed throughout the season on an expedition against the Bheels, who have for a length of time infested the Country between the Adjunta and Kassesbary Ghauts. All our attacks on them failed, and recourse was had to a close blockade, throug, which they were starved into a compliance with the wishes of Government. They may now be converted into an excellent police, in which capacity they will prove as beneficial o the future tranquillity of the Country, as they have hitherto been detrimental. Their good faith, is however, not to be much depended on, for if a favorable opportunity offers. they will naturally revert to their old habits—so much more congenial to their feelings. We Northern Borderers, have a sort of fellow feeling for the gentlemen, and if they had a leader like Rob Roy, with the cleymores, hearts and hands, of his followers we would respect them accordingly.

"Detachments consisting of some Infantry from Asserghur, with a party of Salabat Khan's Horse,—a Battalion of the 2d Madras Infantry, and 500 of the Poona Horse, under Maj. Maune.—and the Nizam's detachment of a Battalion of Infantry and 800 horse, are now operating against a similar class of fellows in the Salpoora Mountains. Sheikh Dalla, the only remaining Pindaree Chief, has joined his fortunes to theirs,—and they have lately been actively employed in the Mulkapore Purgunnah. The Nizam's detachment is unfortunately far from the scene of action—being left to intercept their movements to the southward, which they will attempt, if roughly handled, in their own fastnesses."

[*India Gazette.*

Copy of a letter from on eminent Silk Broker in London, dated 19th Oct. 1819.

MARCH, 16.

"I cannot better explain the present state of our silk market, than by acquainting you with a purchase that I made yesterday of a large lot of Italian Fossimbroom Raw, at 27*s.* per lb. duty paid, which will give to the importer deducting charges about 19*s.* per lb. You will recollect this silk is about 6*s.* per lb. better than the Company's superior Commercolly. I hence would advice you to desist from any purchases of silk in Bengal till the rate is sufficiently reduced there to warrant you in buying on a certainty of a farther reduction of from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per lb. for, rely on it the abundance of the crop in Italy will not only affect the price but the consumption also of Bengal silks.

[*Hurkaru.*

Madras.

MARCH 30.

The Wind during the two or three last days has again been from the Northward, accompanied yesterday with some lightening, and a seasonable fall of rain—owing to the scanty monsoon supply, rain was much required, at the Presidency.

We are still unable to announce an arrival from England—the *Norfolk* one of the first looked for, cannot we imagine remain out many days—the extraordinary passage of the *Sherburne*, makes that of the other expected Ships appear long—but a quick passage is hardly to be expected, at the time of the year they sailed.

The following Gentlemen were admitted Members of the LITERARY SOCIETY, at the Meeting held Monday evening.

W. Thackery, Esq.	P. Scot, Esq.
D. Hill, Esq.	J. Dent Esq.
J. Tod, Esq.	J. H. Jones, Esq.
C. Roberts, Esq.	Captain E. Elliot,
W. R. Taylor, Esq.	Captain R. S. Wilson,
C. P. Brown, Esq.	Captain C. Wilson,

W. Thackery, Esq. was unanimously voted as Vice President in the room of J. Hodgson, Esq. and James Cochrane, Esq. David Hill, Esq. and Major Macdonald, Members, to supply the vacancies that have lately taken place in the Managing Committee.

The Ship *Argyle* passed through the Roads on Monday, from Covelong, on her way to Calcutta.

An Entertainment, admirably adapted to the climate, and altogether one of the handsomest things of the kind we have seen in this Country, was given last week at the Presidency to a Lady on the occasion of her Marriage. It took place in the Grounds off the Mount Road, not far from Marmalong Bridge, and commenced early, and with a Promenade, which continued till dark.

A superb suite of Tents were placed in the Gardens—forming a Receiving compartment or Drawing Room—a second compartment for Dancing—and a third for Supper,—with a Saloon between each. The first compartment was elegantly furnished, hung with Lustres and Lamps, and the floor covered with handsome Carpets: the second, for the dancing was regularly floored, and contained suitable furniture, lustres, &c. the walls of both compartments, were raised and aloped so as to give a free circulation of air. A suite of three apartments, branched from the principal Tents—and were placed for the accommodation of the Ladies after the Promenade. Preparations had also been made for illuminating the Gardens.

When it became dark—the Tents and Gardens were lighted up—the former on entering presented one of the most brilliant and pleasing scenes imaginable, such as is seldom witnessed in this part of the World, and calling to mind the fairy scenes depicted in the Arabian Nights. Dancing began at an early hour; and on Supper being announced, a screen, which had hid this part of the range, was removed, and discovered the third compartment, brilliantly illuminated and containing covers for 80 or 100 persons—It may be superfluous to observe, that this part of the Entertainment, was also of the first order.

After the Company had risen from the Supper Table, a display of Fireworks took place—The Dancing was then resumed and kept up with increased spirit till a late hour—when after taking some further refreshment, the Company separated highly pleased with the Entertainment, as well as with the attention shewn by their Host.

English Extracts.

NAVY.

His Majesty's ships Superb, Sir T. M. Hardy, the Vengeur, and Hyperion, arrived at Madeira the 18th ult. in eight days from Plymouth, and sailed the following day for South America.

Considerable interest has been excited relative to the destination of this armament. When the ships left Portsmouth, with sealed orders, to be opened in a certain latitude, it was confidently stated that they would first proceed to Cuba; but now it appears that they have actually left Madeira for Rio Janeiro, and that the British Envoy, Mr. Thornton, is on board Sir T. M. Hardy's ship. It is to be inferred, therefore, that the destination is to the southward, but whether they wil double Cape Horn is yet a matter of doubt, not known even to the officers of the squadron at the time it left Madeira, We have seen a letter from an officer on board the Vengeur, who speaks of the preparations made in the three ships to meet an enemy, should any such present himself.

His Majesty's ship Lee, Captain Blacker, captured a smuggling boat belonging to Falmouth last week; but the crew had thrown her cargo overbord. The Lee, how ever picked up nearly the whole.

The Spartan, Captain Wise, is about to sail for Cork.

The Comptroller of the Navy, Sir T. B. Martin and a deputation from that Board, inspected, a few days since the improvements carrying on at Sheerness. Three new docks for building and repairing ships are in a progressive state of completion. The bottoms are of stone, as will also the sides be, and forming steps for the ascent and descent of the shipwrights. A tunnel for the conveyance of ships' masts from the further part of the dock-yard to the water side is completed, which, for simplicity and durability surpasses any thing of the kind that as yet been done; the inside is entirely of stone, and circular.

Another dry dock is in contemplation at Dartmouth, by subscription, which is said to promise great advantage to the merchants, shipowners, and tradesmen of that port.

[*Plymouth November 6,*

Th[illegible]g Order was per[illegible] Sherman Wood, on [illegible]h

Vice-Chancellor.—Mon[illegible] 1st [illegible] of November, in the 60th year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, 1819, between Joshua Rowe, plaintiff, and Matthew Wood, defendant.

'Upon motion this day, made into this Court, by Mr. Shadwell, of Counsel for the plaintiff, it is now alleged that the said defendant, Matthew Wood, who is a Member of Parliament, hath been served with a subpœna, to appear to, and answer this bill, to which he hath appeared accordingly, but hath not put in his answer, although his time for answering is expired—It is therefore ordered that a commission of sequestration do issue, directed to certain commissioners to be named therein, to sequester the said defendant's personal estate and the rents, and issues, and profits of his real estate, until he shall fully answer the plaintiff's bill; and this Court make other order to the contrary, unless the said defendant, having personal notice thereof, shall within eight days after such notice, shew unto this Court good cause to the contrary.'

And we are further informed, that in consequence of notice having been given to the several copper companies by Mr. Joshua Rowe (holding them liable for any copper ore raised from Crinnis and bought by them, should the proceeds be paid to the said Matthew Wood,) they have refused to purchase the said ore.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Yesterday being Lord Mayor's Day, the usual civic procession to Westminster-hall, to swear in the new Lord Mayor, took place, with all its customary "pomp and circumstance." The city authorities assembled as usual to breakfast at Guildhall. The whole ceremonies of the day took place a little earlier than has been customary for some time past. At a quarter before twelve o'clock, the Lord Mayor set out from the Mansion-house, in his state coach, which was preceeded by a troop of the Horse Guards, in full uniform, and by bearers carrying the richly ornamented flags of the barges of the several civic companies. The trumpeters of the Life-guards, in their state uniforms, and two bands of music, occasionally played martial airs as the procession advanced. Immediately behind the first troop of Guards, and surrounded by another escort of the same corps, were placed the men in armour, mounted on chargers, led each by two yeomen of the Tower, bearing their halberds. In front of the men in armour; mounted on a white horse, rode a very tall man bare-headed, in the dress (we presume) of the time of Charles I.: he was followed by an athletic man, clad in polished brass armour and helmet. The armour was complete, and its shining appearance produced a splendid effect. There were two others completely clad in steel armour; and six men half clad in steel breastplates and helmets; a few soldiers of the Guards also wore cuirasses. The first coach in order after the new Lord Mayor's was that of the late Chief Magistrate, Mr. Alderman Atkins, drawn by six horses. It is impossible adequately to describe, or too severely to reprehend, the uncourteous and even outrageous reception which the latter received at the hands of the populace. Against him they seemed to direct all their indignation and contempt. The state-coach and the new Lord Mayor passed in silent and respectful attention, but the moment the worthy Alderman was observed, the hisses of the populace who crowded round his coach became loud and vehement, and he was assailed with the most ludicrous epithets, "Atkins, Atkins; Fire, Fire; Murder, Murder;" resounded on all sides. Other expressions of a more offensive nature were also applied to the worthy Alderman, who received them with his wonted composure, though they were unsparingly and perseveringly directed to him throughout the whole line of the procession. When the procession reached Blackfriars-bridge, where the Corporation took water to proceed in their state barges to Westminster, the cries from the populace who thronged the bridge, of "Jack, the Thames is on fire! the city is burnt!" were vociferously reiterated, and continued while the boats were within sight. The Recorder and the whole of the city officers were in the procession, and we also observed the coaches of many of the Aldermen and members of the Common Council; Aldermen Wood and Thorp were loudly cheered. Mr. Sheriff Rothwell was in his new state chariot; but his colleague, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, did not think proper to grace the pro-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

cession with his presence. A plain coach, which we were told was that of the latter gentleman, followed that of Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, with the blinds up, like a family carriage in a funeral train. The gay and glittering splendour of the equipages and barges, the crowds of eager spectators in the streets and along the bridges, and of elegantly dressed females at the windows of the houses by which the procession passed, composed a brilliant and interesting spectacle, the effect of which was much heightened by the uncommon fineness of the weather. The number of state barges belonging to the different companies that acompanied the Lord Mayor to Westminster amounted to six. As they advanced by Waterloo-bridge, through which they proceeded in fine style, they excited as much interest and curiosity as at Blackfriars. Westminster-bridge, at which they arrived a little before 2 o'clock, was likewise filled with spectators, as were all the windows of the houses in Palace-yard, and along the river. On the landing of the procession, the populace testified, as at Blackfriars, their applause of their favourites, and their dislike to their late Chief Magistrate. His late unexplained assertion of the existence of a plot to burn the city and murder all its peaceful inhabitants, seemed to afford them an unvarying topic of the most violent and boisterous abuse. Cries of "Fire, fire, my Lord; smoke, smoke; murder, murder;" were vociferated, amid groans, hisses, and yells of contempt, when he made his appearance at Palace-yard stairs, and continued till he entered the Court of Exchequer. They resounded through the hall as he passed. In the Exchequer the usual forms were gone through, and the usual invitation given to the Judges to dine at Guildhall, with this difference, we were told, in the latter respect, that the name of Mr. Sheriff Rothwell alone was included in the invitation. The invitation was repeated in the name of the Lord Mayor and of Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, to the exclusion of the name of Mr. Sheriff Parkins, to the Judges of the other Courts. The procession returned by water to Blackfriars, bridge, where it landed, and proceeded in the usual order to Guildhall. The streets were crowded to excess, and we are sorry to say that the rage of the populace towards the late Lord Mayor vented itself in a more disgraceful and violent manner than before. The cries of "Fire," and "Murder," became louder than ever, and some miscreants even had the daring wickedness to throw mud at his carriage. At some of the turnings by St. Paul's some ruffian-looking men watched their opportunity, and advanced near enough to the carriage to spit into the window. We are glad, however, notwithstanding this conduct on the part of the populace, that the procession reached Guildhall without any serious accident. The new Lord Mayor was received with a mixture of applause and disapprobation but the former, we thought, predominated. The procession left Guildhall nearly an hour sooner than on former occasions and returned about half past 3'oclock. The carriage of Alderman Wood was drawn by the populace from Blackfriars-bridge to Guildhall. All the other Aldermen passed without notice, except Mr. Alderman Thorp, who was when recognized loudly cheered.

The procession arrived at Guildhall soon after 4'oclock. Before this period a number of ladies had arrived at the Hall; and within an hour most of the seats not set aside for particular guests were occupied. The interior was brilliantly illuminated with gas, and decorated in the usual manner. From 4 until nearly 6 o'clock the distinguished visitors who had been invited continued to reach the Hall in succession, and were received with the utmost ceremony and attention by the stewards, &c. who presided over the civic feast. As the names were announced, the company frequently stood up, to testify their respect; and on the entrance of the Duke of Wellington, the band stationed in the gallery over the south door struck up "*See, the conquering Hero comes*," and the Hall resounded with acclamations. The number of persons who had received invitations was so great, that not only the body of the Hall was filled with tables, but the Court of King's Beuch and the Council-chamber were set out in a similar manner, and the whole were still insufficient to accommodate the guests. The process of covering the tables commenced soon after 5 o'clock, but owing to the magnitude and splendour of the entertainment, was not completed till half-past 6; when, notice being given to the Lord-Mayor that the whole was ready, he entered the Hall by the steps that lead from the Council-chamber, and turning to the left, proceeded by a band of music passed in procession with the distinguished persons who had been invited, entirely round the Hall. Among them we noticed the Duke of York, (the only member of the Royal family who, we believe, was present), leading the Lady Mayoress, the Duke of Wellington, the Spanish and French Ambassadors, the Earls of Westmorland, Liverpool, Harrowby, and Bathurst, Viscounts Sidmouth and Castlereagh, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Wellesley Pole, the Lords Chief-Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, with Judges Park, Best, and Holroyd, several of the leading King's Counsel and Sergants. The dinner consisted. as usual, of a profusion of every delicacy, both in and out of season, accompanied with the choicest wines, &c. After the cloth was removed, *Non nobis domine* was sung by the professional gentlemen present. A variety of toasts were then given, attended by glees and instrumental pieces from the different military bands that had been provided. The following are the principal of them:—

"The King," in solemn silence.

"The Prince Regent," with three times three.

Glee.—Hail! Star of Brunswick.

The Lord Mayor rose, and in a short but neat speech, proposed the health of the Duke of York thanking him for the honour conferred on the civic festival by his presence.

The *Duke of York's March* played by the band.

The Duke of York returned thanks, but owing to the number of guests from the lower parts of the Hall, who at this period crowded on the hustings, all anxious to obtain a view of the circle collected at the Lord Mayor's table, the interruption was so great that we could not even catch the purport of his Royal Highness's observations. The next toast was.

The Duke of Clarence."—drank as was the preceding toast, with three times three.—(Rule Britannia, played by the band).

The next toast was.

"The city of London"—with three times three:

followed by the health of the Duke of Wellington, proposed as a toast by the Lord Mayor, and drank with three times three, and enthusiastic cheerings. The Lord Mayor then gave.—

"The Earl of Liverpool."

Lord Liverpool made a very neat speech, which, as far as we could collect it, was confined solely to an acknowledgment of the honour done, him, and concluded by proposing the health of the.

"The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, expressing his sense of the arduous nature of the office which in times so perilous he had undertaken, and his resolution to administer impartial justice to his fellow-citizens. The conclusion of his Lordship's speech was attended with very general cheering throughout the Hall; it was difficult, however, to obtain that degree of silence and attention that was requisite to possess the hearers with what had fallen from the chair. He concluded by proposing the health of.

"Lord Sidmouth;"

who in return gave that of

"The late Lord Mayor."

The late Lord Mayor, in acknowledging the honour conferred on him, made a few observations respecting his own conduct during the Mayoralty which had just terminated. We understood him to say, that he entered into office with a high sense of the beauty of our glorious constitution, and a determination, as far as his abilities would permit, and as far as his functions were connected with it, to preserve it unimpaired. He felt that he was placed, and had been compelled to act, in a season of great difficulty; but he could appeal to his own intentions, which at least were perfectly upright, and could assert, that he had followed, and implicitly relied on, the honest suggestions of his own mind, unbiassed by any external motive. The health of.

Lord Castlereagh—The French Ambassador—The Spanish Ambassador—Mr. Vansittart—The Earl of Westmorland—Earl Bathurst, and The Earl of Harrowby next succeeded. The Lord Mayor then proposed the health of Mr, Sheriff Rothwell, and of Sir Wm. Curtis, as the senior Alderman present, who returned thanks for himself and his colleagues.

Some other toasts were then given by the Lord Mayor and others; and soon after 10 o' clock, the Ladies having previously retired to the Council-chamber to take tea, his Lordship quitted the chair, and was followed by the whole of the illustrious guests who had graced the upper table. In about half an hour after this, the doors of the Council-chamber were thrown open, for the general reception of company sounded a charge, and were replied to by those at the bottom of the Hall.

The mode of lighting with gas differed very little from that of the preceding year. Three large lustres were suspended from the ceiling; some lesser ones at the ends and sides of the Hall; a wreath of small lights running round the whole. The whole of this great civic feast was conducted with perfect order; and every thing went off in the best manner. It is calculated that more than 1,000 persons were present at the dinner only.

HERTFORD MEETING.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9.

A meeting was held this day in the Town-hall, in consequence of a requisition and notice, which appeared conspicuously posted up in several parts of the town.

About 12 o'clock upwards of 40 gentlemen appe red iu the Hall. The Marquis of Salisbury was present. A considerable number of tradesmen and mechanics afterwards entered the room: we believe there might be altogether about 200 persons present.

The Rev. Mr. Lloyd moved that the Mayor be called to the chair, which accordingly took place.

The Marquis of Salisbury said, that he was extremely gratified in attending that meeting, as he had thus an opportunity of concurring in the sentiments of this ancient and loyal town towards the Government of the country. At no period of his life had it been more necessary to declare sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the Throne, and to our religion. It was lamentable to behold so many publications issuing from the press full of blasphemy and sedition. It was also lamentable to see nefarious and designing men spreading the poison of disaffection to the constituted authorities of the land, and instilling into the minds of the ignorant principles inconsistent with public security and social order. These men were bidding defiance to the laws, treating Courts of Justice with contempt, and insulting the Judges. These men exteuded their insulting language even to the illustrious person who rules in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty. (*Applause.*) "Let us then," continued the noble Marquis, "declare our determination to support religion, Courts of Justice, and those illustrious persons who administer justice, and let us unite our efforts with those of the illustrious person, whose object is to preserve the constitution, which has been and will continue the envy of the world. These are the ideas which I have prepared for your consideration this day, and which are contained in the address which I beg leave to read, and to propose for your approbation." (*applause.*) His Lordship now read the declaration, which lay upon the table beautifully written on parchment.

The Reved. Mr. Lloyd said, he should not have obtruded himself thus early to second the noble Marquis's motion, did he not feel that the declaration was couched in terms which precluded objection from any friend to the stability of property and to public order. (*Applause æith one hiss.*) We live in times, I do not say of actual danger, but approaching to it. It is our duty therefore, to support the administration of law, and those measures which are necessary to protect property. It is our duty to support that holy religion which regulates our conduct in this life, and affords the only hopes of future happiness. Society is necessarily formed of different gradations, of high and low, of rich and poor. It is the duty of the rich to protect the poor from oppression. It is the duty of the poor to yield due obedience to those in authority. It is also the duty of the rich to relieve the wants and alleviate the distresses of the poor. In the twofold situation in which he stood. he was prepared to maintain these principales. "As a minister of the Gospel, which in a peculiar manner regarded the poor, and which enjoins good neighbourhood as the indispensable duty of the Christian; as a Magistrate, I am bound to maintain the laws of the land. I cannot see any reason for trespassing longer on your patience."

The Mayor now put the question, which was carried with only one or two dissentient voices.

Mr. Nicholson next moved that the inhabitants should sign the declaration. This motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Redesdale, and carried unanimously.

Captain Spence next moved, that the Marquis of Salisbury should transmit the address, which was unanimously agreed to.

It was then moved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor for his ready aequiescence in the object of the requisition, and for his polite conduct in the Chair. (*Applause.*)

The Mayor said, he had been only their organ; but he heartily concurred in the declaration, as every friend of religion and law must. He stated, that the address would lie there for signatures for two days, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

About 60 signatures were affixed to the declaration in a few minutes.

LEICESTER MEETING.

LEICESTER, Nov. 6.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of this town took place on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the late transactions at Manchester. Unwilling to afford even a shadow of pretext for interruption, the meeting was not held in the Humberstone-gate, as advertised but in a close, adjoining Watt's-causeway, in the occupation of Mr. T. Mitchell, where hustings were erected. Notwithstanding every means taken to alarm the timid, by swearing-in a great number of special constables, introducing a detachment of Lancers early in the morning, giving orders to the Yeomanry Cavalry to be in readiness, and actually placing divisions of the latter on the outskirts of the town, &c, more than 10,000 people assembled to express their abhorrence of the recent disgraceful transactions of the Magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester. Soon after 11 o'clock, a large body of people arrived at the place of meeting, preceded by an elegant banner, representing King John, signing Magna Charta, with the motto, "This we will support," below. This, however, at the request of some of the requisitionists, was furled up; and shortly after, the hustings were occupied by the following gentlemen:—T. Paget, and Joshua Grundy, Esqrs., Messers. J. and S. Coltman, Mr, R. Brewin, Mr. Leach, Mr. Wm. Drayton, Reverend C. Berry and J. Deacon, Mr. S. T. Bancart, Mr. Cole, Mr. T. Mitchell, Mr. Richards, Mr, J. Shenton, Mr. R. Cooke, Mr, Fielding, Mr. Gardiner, and nearly all the other requisitionists.

On the motion of Mr. W. Drayton, Mr. John Coltman was called to the chair, amid acclamations.

The worthy Chairman, after thanking the meeting for the honour conferred upon him, said, he felt obliged by their ready compliance with his request in furling the flags; not that he had himself any objection to flags, or thought them illegal but because he was unwilling that even the shadow of pretence should be afforded their opponents for disturbing the meeting.

Mr. R. Cooke, after stating the circumstances which had prevented our worthy Member, Mr. T. Pares, from attending the meeting, presented to the Chairman a letter, which concurred in its object.

Mr. Brewin then said, Sir, I beg leave to express my hearty concurrence in the constitutional and manly sentiments of the letter which has just been read. Public meetings of this kind are either lawful and constitutional, or they are not so. If not let us be explicitly and clearly told so; if they are, then ought we not to be threatened or interrupted in the peaceful exercise of an acknowledged right. From all that I have been able to learn, the meeting of Manchester appears to me to have been convened as lawfully, and conducted as peaceably, as the present one. If it was justifiable to disperse that meeting by a military force, then may we be put down in the same manner; all expression

of popular opinion in this way may be suppressed, and the last vestiges of departing liberty be effaced from amongst us. But I will not irritate your feelings by dwelling longer on this painful and melancholy subject, but proceed to lay before you some resolutions which I beg leave to propose for your adoption. (Here Mr. Brewin read four resolutions.) These resolutions, said Mr. Brewin will now be put separately from the Chair for your decision upon them; but before I sit down, I feel it necessary to notice an objection which the pretenders to exclusive loyalty, the ultra Royalists of this kingdom, have raised against our proceedings—namely, that in thus expressing our sentiments, we are prejudging the question, and doing injustice to the accused. So far, gentlemen, am I from feeling that this is the case, that I have no hesitation in unequivocally declaring my belief, that had it not been for the loud and general expression of the public indignation, no judicial inquiry would have been instituted into these disgraceful transactions at all, but that the authors of them would have been held up as a laudable example for the imitation of other of their ultra-Royalist brethren who might be desirous of displaying their loyalty to the King, by the zeal with which they can trample on the rights of his people. (*Loud and continued cheers; with cries of "We might have been served so here."*) Why, gentlemen, observed Mr. Brewin, the Radical loyalty of our Corporation is indeed sufficiently notorious; but much as I disapprove of their official conduct, I have too favourable an opinion of their humanity as individuals, to fear that they will follow the steps of their Manchester brethren. They have indeed intimated their approbation of them, in a certain precious document, but it has been obliquely, by a sort of side wind (*Loud Laughter.*) I should, however, be glad to know how it happens that we are to have two loyal addresses from "the Burgesses" of Leicester? Are the worthy gentlemen afraid that they will not be believed upon their word? or did they entertain apprehensions that the present meeting might let in some light upon the last—that the cat, as we say, might be let out of the bag (*loud laughter*): and that the *eloquent* effusion, designated as the act "of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Leicester," and which the *Courier* had so successfully palmed upon the public as the act of the town (cries of "*Ah Rascal!*") might be represented as the act of a few individuals only, (cries of "*Not fifty,*") privately assembled, without the participation, or even the knowledge, of the inhabitants in general? The business was certainly very snugly managed; but I appeal to you whether we could in conscience let it pass as ours; whether it was not a duty which we owed to you and to ourselves to convene the meeting, notwithstanding the hazard with which, in the present temper of our opponents, it might be attended? (*Cries of "Certainly."*)

The four first resolutions being put from the Chair, and seconded by Mr. W. B. Marshall, were unanimously carried.

The Rev. J. Deacon said, I have the honour, this day, to address an assembly of patriots, for I am persuaded that nothing but genuine patriotism has brought you hither. In addition to patriotism and genuine loyalty, sound morality has a forcible claim upon us. True morality consists in the love of God and of our neighbour. But how did this appear in the perpetrators of the massacre at Manchester? Can we make any pretensions to morality, if we do not bear our most decided and indignant testimony against the proceedings of that day? Where is our morality, if we attempt to justify the indiscriminate sabreing of men, women, and children? But religion demands of us thus publicly to meet, and to express our abhorrence of the deed.

Mr. W. Gardiner then came forward and observed, that though he had not himself signed the requisition to the Mayor, yet he thought the thanks of the town were due to those gentlemen who had done so, and had called the meeting. He should therefore move a resolution to that effect.

Thanks having been moved to the Chairman, and carried, with three times three, the gentlemen who managed the business of the meeting left the hustings.—*Country paper.*

SCOTCH MEETINGS.

(From the Edinburgh papers.)

RENFREW COUNTY MEETING.

Friday a meeting of noblemen, gentlemen, freeholders, &c., of the county of Renfrew, was held in the County-hall, Paisley, to consider the propriety of raising a corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Earl of Glasgow proposed, that a corps should be raised, in which motion he was seconded by Colonel More. His Lordship took an opportunity of expressing his deep regret at the melancholy stagnation of trade, and his anxiety to alleviate its effects.

Mr. Spiers expressed his conviction of the propriety of assisting the operatives with artificial work, and of the sufficiency of the present military establishment to maintain order. He attributed a great part of the discontent to the system of governing adopted by the present Administration, and conceived the best remedy for the riotous disposition was a change of men and measures.

Sir W. Napier moved that a committee be appointed to carry his Lordship's proposal into effect, which he conceived would have an excellent effect in checking the bad spirit of the manufacturing classes.

After some further discussion, the resolution for raising a corps was carried by a great majority. On the name of the Member for the county being proposed, Mr. Maxwell rose and declined the honour, alleging his doubts as to the success of the measure, and avowing his purpose of expending his funds in aiding the unemployed operatives. The honourable Member expressed some surprise that no answer was returned to the late county petition.

COUNTY OF BERWICK MEETING.

A meeting of the Justices, freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, and heritors of the county of Berwick, was held at the Greenlaw, on the 2d instant.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Home, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, was called to the chair.

Mr. Spotiswood, of Spotiswood, moved, and Mr. Hay, of Drummelzier, seconded, a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The first was as follows:—

That, at the present important moment, the meeting feel it their indispensable duty, to offer to his Royal Highness the prince Regent a respectful expression of of their firm attachment to their revered Sovereign, and to the Royal House of Brunswick, and of their devoted regard for the constitution of their country, in Church and State.

COUNTY OF PEEBLES MEETING.

A meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace for the county of Peebles, was held in the Townhall, on Saturday se'nnight. R. N. Campbell, Esq., of Kailzie, Convener of the County, stated the object of calling them together at this time, and concluded by moving, that Sir James Montgomery, Bart., M. P., should be appointed Preses of the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to.

Sir James Montgomery, on rising to move a resolution, with an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, said, that the address which he had to submit was carefully drawn up, by a person more conversant in these matters than he was. He was certain no difference of opinion would arise on the subject. He deemed it the height of injustice to attempt to prejudge any question which might agitate the public mind, particularly when such questions was under an investigation before proper tribunals. Sir James concluded by declaring, as his opinion, that the circulation of blasphemous and inflammatory publications among the lower orders, by those demagogues who sought the total overthrow of the constitution, rendered decisive measures absolutely necessary.

Robert Montgomery, Esq., in a short but eloquent speech, seconded the resolution and address.

The resolutions and the address being unanimously agreed to, Sir James Montgomery, as Preses of the meeting, was then directed to forward the address to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that the same might be laid before the Prince Regent.

AYRSHIRE MEETING.

At the Ayshire county meeting, of Friday, we are informed that Mr. Cunninghame, of Laiushaw, after adverting with eloquence and indignation to the strong and persevering efforts which are made to destroy the Christiain faith, proposed an addition to the address, in effect deploring this circumstance, and praying that every exertion would be made to counteract it. It alluded also to the circumstance of an irreligious work being imputed to one of the members of the Privy Council (we believe Sir W. Drummond), and craved for an inquiry on that subject.

This addition, especially the latter part of it, was opposed by Mr. Boswell, Mr. Fergusson, and some other gentlemen, and ultimately passed over. One observation of Mr. Fergusson's was as follows:—"He considered the frame of society in this country very different from that of France, previous to the revolution, and of such a nature that the consequences of a revolution here must be still more dreadful than that of France, horrible and sanguinary as it was."

KIRKALDY REFORM MEETING, Nov. 4.

A scene of the grand drama of Radical Reform was performed here yesterday. The Reformers did all that men could do to collect a numerous and respectable meeting. It was noised abroad that all Fifeshire would assemble on Kirkaldy Sands, notices having been circulated inviting all the worthy Radicals for many miles round to attend their brethren of this place and neighbourhood. Accordingly, about 12 o'clock, the procession marched in, consisting of about 140 rank or sections, marching four abreast to the music of drums and fifes, which was relieved occasionally by French horns, bassoons, &c. Several white flags, trimmed with black, were displayed in different parts of the procession, bearing the usual appropriate radical inscriptions; and a group of figures carried white rods, with black rags dangling at the points.

The procession gained a considerable accession of strenght from the school-boys, who, being just dismissed for the forenoon from the *despotism* of their masters, frisked along with the crowd, and added their hearty huzzas for a radical reform of scholastic discipline. The procession in this manner marched through the town to a spot beyond the boundary of the burgh, near the sea beach, where hustings had been previously erected for the orators, and the business of the day proceeded in. By this time the mob might amount to 700 or 800 men, women, and boys. A Chairman having been appointed, and a number of speeches read or spoken, containing the usual *quant. suf.* of Radical railing at bishops, ministers, magistrates, &c., a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Marlborough-street.—Seditious Publications.—The vestry of the parish of St. James having lately received information, that certain persons were in the habit of meeting for treasonable practices, they are using every effort to prevent such proceedings; and, fearful that the public mind or morals should be contaminated by the circulation of seditious or blasphemous publications, have instituted proceedings against some of these venders in the parish by information.

Mr. Collinson yesterday attended on the part of St. James's parish, and suggested to the Magistrate, R. Baker, Esq., that the decision of the present case would prove of some importance to the public; the proceeding was against certain individuals who were in the habit of placarding the outside of their shop windows, on the Lord's-day, announcing that certain seditious pamphlets were sold there, which induced persons to enter and purchase them. He attended at the request of the Vestry, and had witnesses to prove the act of selling the works.

Mr. Cardey, bookseller and newsvender, of No. 20, Silver-street, Golden-square, was the first person charged in the information, founded on the statute of the 29th of King Charles II., chap. 2, which specifies that if any person performs or exercises certain worldly labour, business, or work, of his ordinary calling, on the Lord's-day, the same not being a work of charity or necessity, according to the statute, he does subject himself to a penalty of 5s., on the case being brought before a Magistrate.

Mr. Baker to defendant.—Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Cardey.—Why, positively, I can't plead at all, because I am not aware that I have committed an offence.

Magistrate.—You have committed an offence by selling seditious publications on the Lord's-day.

Mr. Cardey.—I must plead not guilty, because I do not think I have offended, unless getting my living is an offence against the law.

He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bowser, a constable of St. James's parish, after being sworn, said, that on the 24th of October, according to instructions that he received from the Vestry of the parish, he went to Mr. Cardey's shop to purchase Carlile's pamphlet, called "The Republican." Mr. Cardey was gone out, and a boy in the shop served him with one, and he paid for it. The outside of the shop was placarded with different papers, and he saw several persons go in to purchase, and they were served with papers, being at the time during divine service on the Sabbath day.

Magistrate.—What have you to say, Mr. Cardey?

Mr. Cardey.—Why, I confess that I have bills outside my door, announcing different publications, on Sundays, and I have served several persons the same as other newsvenders. The newspapers are stamped to sell, and of course I disposed of them without any apprehension, and according to law.

Magistrate.—I know of no law that allows you to sell on Sunday; besides, you have no business to sell them, or to have your place placarded outside your windows: for that alone you are liable to be punished.

Mr. Cardey.—Then I suppose, your Worship, we are not allowed by law to sell a newspaper on Sunday.

Magistrate.—Certainly not.

Mr. Cardey.—For what reason, your Worship?

Magistrate.—Because it is not a work of charity or necessity.

Mr. Cardey.—Why are we pitched upon? Why not proceed against the fountain-head? I have even served the head-clerk of this office with papers on the Sunday.

Magistrate.—We know that you are a seller of sedition and blasphemy, I have frequently passed by your house myself, for the last two years, and you have seen me, no doubt, stop and read the papers you have had on your windows.

Mr. Cardey.—I have, Sir. If you say I have no right to sell newspapers on Sundays, I beg that you'll let me have the summons, and I will stick it outside, and have written upon it, "No papers to be sold on Sundays."

Magistrate.—That would come under the act, having a paper outside your window on the Lord's-day.

Mr. Cardey.—I shall continue to sell them on Sundays.

Magistrate.—If you do, you'll be punished.

Mr. Cardey.—I cannot see what offence there is in what I have done.

He was convicted in the penalty of 5s. and costs, which amounted to 8s., which he very reluctantly paid; asserting that he would continue the practice, as well as others, as the newspaper offices were guilty of the same, and none of their papers of Sunday could be sold according to the present proceeding.

Mr. *William Swainsely*, of Pulteney-court, Golden-square, was charged under the same ait with a similar offence. In his defence he said that he did not belong to the shop; his son was a cripple, not able to work, & he set him up in the business of a newspaper-seller, to procure an honest livelihood, which he always had, but he found that the more honestly a man got his living, he was the worst treated: none but rogues were protected.

Magistrate.—That language, I suppose, you, think will serve you?

Defendant.—I am under bail at present, for my son for selling *The Republican*. Magistrate.—What, for selling libels? Defendant.—Your Worship may think it a libel; but for myself, I can see no libel in its contents. The Magistrate said, he could not convict the father for the action of the son but suggested to Mr. Collinson, if the practice was continued, to proceed against them by a fresh information; and intimated to the parties, that they would not be allowed to sell the papers on Sunday, or to have placards outside their windows.

[*The Times*,—*November* 10.

CARLILE'S TRIAL.

The late prosecutions for the sale of impious books make one of the characterstics of the time. That such works should have been ever produced, is a melancholy evidence of the blind inveterncy of human nature; that they should have found purchasers, is a stain upon the national reputation. But we have strong confidence in the stability of England, we will believe that this stain is casual—not the purple spot that decides complete decay, but the accidental bruise which nothing but neglect can envenom into disease. We are friends, in the fullest sense, to the liberty of private judgement. The reason given by God is answerable only to its giver; but society works a change upon this original liberty. Man in a desert, and the man in a city are different beings; we may solicit pestilence to ourselves, if we have a mad appetite for misery and death; but we must not walk through the ranks of our fellow-men, to strike them into the same premature grave. The judgement of the jury on Carlile vindicates the country; but there is more to be done, and the press will not have done its duty unless it throws off the infamy of his publications by redoubled efforts in the cause of morals, wisdom, and Christianity. Carlile's defence was all a falsehood. No man of common sense could believe him to have had any point in view beyond the guilty profit of his publications. We will not do what the jury on their oaths dared not do, and exalt him into a martyr. The miserable man was poor—he knew that money was to be made by the sale of mgtal poison; he looked for his gain to the ignorance and vice of the populace; and by administering what common experience would have told him was ruin to the peace, the honesty, and the happiness of this life—and religion would have told him was death to the soul—he made money. To this miscreant the means were indifferent—the end was all that he contemplated. We solemnly believe, that if he could have sold packets of the plague with as much profit, he would have sold them with as little hesitation. To men of this order argument is idle, and moral reprehension an honour. Their proper controversialists are the beadle and the jailor, and we consign this miserable slave to the correction that the law reserves for loathsome and malignant villainy. But the purchasers of his works are worth a higher attention. Carlile, we understand, was, about two years ago, a beggar, and dragging on a wretched trade in obscure blasphemy. The commencement of his prosecution brought his name into the public prints; it was known where works were sold that denied the authority of a king, and the providence of a God, and the populace crowded to their purchase: for the last three months Carlile has received not less than 300*l*. Within these six months he could not have made less in clear profit than 2,000*l*. This will be remembered in his sentence. Justice will be cheated if a single shilling of this profligate gain is allowed to remain in his hands. But how many thousand human beings have been the purchasers,—what a tide of abomination has been conducted through the land—what guilt has been laid on us by this fierce appetite for infidelity before heaven, are questions full of fear. We will not now condescend to argue for the truth of Christianity—the time for doubt is past; it is woven into all our institutions. It sustains a hallowed connection with all the noble minds that have past away from England; we feel its spirit humanizing, purifying animating the whole frame of civil life. To doubt of the truth of Christianity, because it touches on truths belonging to a loftier state of being, would be to doubt of our breathing and our blood, because we cannot develope the mystery of our nature. For ourselves, we would turn with a high and contemptuous indignation on all attempts to question Christianity. We solemnly believe that no man who came to the examination of the Christian faith with an unprejudiced mind ever returned without conviction.—Infidelity has been rare in the world; a few minds, irregularly formed, powerful in some members, feeble in others, have strayed away, and attained their ambition of celebrity by their wanderings, while the great body of civilized man have held on their march by the high way of the Lord, under the same light that led the Israelites, and advancing in the same consciousness of a sublime protection. But authority is trivial unless we know the grounds of its decision. How much of private vice may have made religion fearful; how much of giddy pride may have cherished unbelief; how much of early habit may have distorted the power of judgment. The most repulsive follies would become the maxims of society, if maxims were to be founded on individual opinion. The mighty conflux of intelligent mankind is alone secure of moving in the channels of right reason. Their thousand currents reduce each other to a providential regularity and the great tide rolls, in its healthfulness and grandeur, under the one impress of a power raised above the influences of this world. The univeral voice cannot be wrong; in the infinite mingling of individual aspirations all singleness is lost, and the voice ascends an echo to the wisdom that speaks from the throne in Heaven. But if authority is to be our guide, we have the most splendid display that was ever ranged on this side of the grave. Our millions are led by the wisest, the purest, the most sublime intelligence of earth. Our holy procession to the Temple of Christ is made glorious by countless arrays of heroes of the faith—the men of mighty learning, the men of thrones, the martyr, the apostle—all moving under the same banner of the cross, brightening as they advance in the light that shines from the eternal altar, and all cheered with the same hope of sins forgiven, and of happiness that is to be immortal as the soul. We can take no part with the wilful haters of the light, with the perverted or the vicious. We must turn away from their blindness with pity, or punish by the arm of the insulted law, those intellectual Arabs that lingering in guilt and savageness in their desert, are only to be heard of when they rush out, to assail the established and pacific course of the wealth of the world.

The argument put into Carlile's mouth was the same vulgar equivocation which has been used on every offence of the kind, and which will be to the end the common resource of detected and shuffling villany. "You allow of diversity of religious enquiry?" The argument is a falsehood. The works which this culprit printed had nothing to do with religious enquiry; libel is not enquiry. If a law presses upon the individual, is he to be allowed to commence his appeal by abuse of the constitution? Is not the line between fair enquiry and malignant insult obvious? Is the man who seeks to prove a legal truth, to begin by vilifying the monarch, the parliament, and the jurisprudence of the country? The common sense of mankind tears away his beggarly and threadbare covering, and drags

out the rebel, the libeller, and the infidel naked to the lash of the law. If there is a man upon earth who finds himself on fair enquiry unable to obtain conviction of the truth of the Christain religion—and we firmly believe that no such man ever did nor ever will exist—he is entitled to our perfect pity. But his disability cannot lower our conviction. He is born blind—his darkness cannot beguile us into the extinction of our eyes. He is to be guided and not we; the Heavens are broad and bright before us; we can only lament for him, that their light is darkness, and their loveliness a tale.

The variety of sects is the variety of hallowed image, not the contemptuous caprice of an inlet rebellion. Those men all look up to the same supreme authority. The chances of their place may shew to them the mysterious region above, bright or dark; they may love to be awed by the grandeur of its storms; they may more wisely love to follow the invisible footsteps of the sovereign benefactor in its cloudless calm; but it is to the same Heaven that the eyes of all are turned. In the impious spirit that those publications labour to influence we see much danger to the community, but none to religion; its fabric is as unshaken as the globe; the petty concussion which may crush a few wretches and their victims, cannot ascend to its surface; and the splendid and luxuriant expanse above lies undeformed and undisturbed in the sunshine of Heaven. But the first law of nature and social life, self-defence, summons every heart and arm to break down the attempts that are now making throughout the empire to poison the morality of the nation. It is folly to suppose that those attempts are to be satisfied with alluring men from churches and chapels. Irreligion is to be the temper to treason; the constitution is to be stricken through the side of Christianity; the people are to have the Bible taken out of their hands, that it may be replaced by the sword; they are to abandon the house of prayer, that they may be found in the field of battle; they are to have no God, that they may have no king. This will pass away; and whether it leaves us for an example of fatal negligence and desperate guilt, or adds the last glory—the crown of enduring holiness, to the honours on England's brow, the world will be still advancing in wisdom; but no miracle will be wrought for us; and it will depend upon ourselves whether that wisdom is to be learned from our triumphant gratitude or from our grave.—There is no price too high for religious truth. We cannot know too much of the will of God. But are we to be deluded into the ridicule of conceiving that those impious and insolent assailers of all that is hallowed to our ears and hearts, are seekers after religious truth. Their inquiry is for defect; they are disappointed by excellence; blind leaders of the blind; their triumph is when they both fall into the ditch, they have gained their object when they have buried themselves and their followers in doubt and impurity. This is the perversion for which there is no cure. The patient is maddened by a poison below human nature, and beyond human remedy; his language is raving and for the common safety of the species, he must be fettered till he dies. It is not our purpose here to examine into the full evidences of our holy faith. No nobler subject could be offered to the pen; but is is impossible to restrain ourselves from looking at the grandeur of Christianity beside those meagre and shapeless structures to which infidelity would summon the vast, and shivering population of the world—that great City of God, the Jerusalem built upon a hill for a wonder and a guide to the nations, made holy by the monuments of saints and seers—the mighty and magnificent structure of miracle and prophecy, raised by the command of Heaven, and consecrated by the descended glory of the Lord; and those huts and hovels at its gates, built of its fragments, and inhabited by the outcasts of its multitude.

The fury of scepticism rushes into headlong credulity. The adversary of Christainity will believe that a few fishermen, in a remote and enslaved province headed by an obscure Jew, overthrew, without money, without arms, without supernatral help, the whole colossal edifice of paganism. They see that the thing has been done,—they know no strength raised against it but the naked hand of Christianity—they see paganism all braking down at once, as if it were blasted with fire from Heaven; and yet this was to be done by a few peasants in Judea! The world has seen nothing equal nor similar to this mighty and perfect overthrow. The ancient religions of the East forming themselves on the corrupted traditions of the patriarchal time flowed loosely over moral deserts—the savage enthroned his dead chief-tain in the sun, and worshipped him there. There is but one instance of a new religion displacing the habitual belief without the use of violence. Christianity, is, in that instance, single and sublime. There is but one instance of a religion founding its assurance of triumph on the direct aid of Heaven and that instance is Christianity.—There is but one instance in which the display of God's foreknowledge was brought into combination with display of his power—Christianity is the religione of prophecy and miracle. Mahometanism disclaimed miracle, and could not prophecy. Attachment to a national religion becomes a part of nature, Paganism was opulent in all the means of fixing perpetual influence on the Pagan mind. It amused the vulgar with pageantry; it bound the superstitious by its terrors; it won the great by its elegance; it conciliated the statesman by its restraint on the popular mind. It had but one enemy, the philosopher, but his head was bowed before the altar, which he secretly reviles, and his protest against the abuse of reason was seldom heard till the grave had closed upon his hypocrisy. Christianity appealed simply to the reason of man, and it triumphed. There is nothing like this in the whole history of intellectual trial. In our own pacific time, not even the feeblest sect, upholding the most absurd doctrines, has been broken down by argument. The fierce passions, the haughty supremacy, the polluted idolatry of the Roman heart were charmed away by persuasion; the armed Colossus of Rome, rigid and menacing, dissolved into ashes before the spell of words. Yet this the unbeliever must believe. The conversion of the Heathen world was not the work of man. It was an act of the same Omnipotence that had called the earth out of darkness? the same light of Heaven was poured in upon the heart; the same thunders sent the name of the true God from end to end of the moral world.

It has been said, for ignorance made presumptions by malignity knows no restraint of assertions, that Christ and his Apostles were imaginary beings; and that their names and actions are not found in any histories but those of Christains. Let such reasoners be led to the writings of the great heathen historians of the day in which the Gospel was revealed. We quote them not for their opinions; they had no power of knowing the spirit of the religion which they calumniated; we quote them for their knowledge—and it is the knowledge of adversaries. Those testimonies are common place among scholars, but we are now contemplating ignorance. Tacitus, writting seventy years after the crucifixion, and alluding to the fire at Rome about thirty years before his time, states these facts:—"But neither his bounties to the populace, nor his sacrifices to the divinities, could clear away the infamous charge of having ordered the Burning of Rome, under which Nero lay. To destroy the charge he laid the guilt and inflicted the most cruel punishments upon a set of people which were held in abhorrence for their crimes, and called by the populace Christains. The founder of that name was Christ! who suffered death in the reign of Tiberius, under his procurator Pontius. This pernicious superstition, thus checked for a while, broke out again, and spread, not only over Judea, where the evil originated, but through Rome also, where every thing bad upon earth finds its way, and is practised. Some who confessed their sect were first seized, and afterwards, by their own confession, a vast multitude were apprehended, who were convicted, not so much of the crime of burning Rome, as of hatred to mankind. Their sufferings at their execusion were aggravated by insult and mockery: for some were disguised in the skins of wild beasts, and worried to death by dogs; some were crucificed; and others were wrapped in pitched shirts and set on fire when the day closed, that they might serve to illuminate the night. Nero lent his gardens for those executions and exhibited at the same time a mock Circensian entertainment, being a spectator of the whole, in the dress of a charioteer; sometimes mingling with the crowd on foot, and sometimes viewing the spectacle from his car. This conduct made the sufferers pitied, and through they were criminals, and deserving the severest punishment, yet they were considered as sacrificed, not so much out of a regard to the public good, as to gratify the cruelty of one man." This passage gives us, on the authority of a celebrated historian, writing to the Roman empire on a transaction of only 36 years before, and of which a multitude of witnesses were alive, the following facts:—That there was a religion called Christianity, in the days of the Emperor Nero—that its founder, Christ, was executed—that his religion; sustaining a check in consequence of his execution, rapidly appeared again, and was extended—and that within 34 years from the death of Christ, the Roman Christian were a very considerable number Suetonius the contemporary of Tacitus, describing the principal features of Nero's reign, says: "The Christians, a set of men of a new and magical superstition, were punished." The younger Pliny, the contemporary of both these writers, in his letter to the Emperor Trajan, speaks of the state of the Christians in his own district; and at the moment of his writing, seventy years after the death of our Lord: "There are many of every age, and of both sexes; nor has the contagion of this superstition seized cities only, but smaller towns, and the open country. He details that accusations, trials, and examinations, had been going on against them in the provinces over which he presided; that schedules were delivered by anonymous informers, containing the names of persons suspected of holding or of favouring that religion; that in consequence of these informations many had been apprehended, some of whom had boldly avowed their profession, and died in the cause; others denied that they were Christians; others acknowledging that they had once been Christians, declared tha they had long ceased to be such." The prescript ot the Emperor Adrian to Minuchus Fundanuns, the prof consul of Asia, shews that it was custom of the Asiatic populace to exhibit outrages against the Christians; for the Emperor enjoins, that for the time to come, the Christians should be legally brought to their trial, and not be punted by insolence and clamour. Martial, a contemporary of Pliny, speaks of the sufferings of the Christians in an epigram, and finds food for his habitual ridicule in their voluntary deaths. It is to be remembered, that though those men as being Pagans, and in their philosophic contempt pf the idolatry of their day, disdaining to inquire into the tenets of a religion coming from the loathed and captive land of the Jews, were yet alluding to events either fresh in the general memory, or living before their eyes. The reign of Nero was not farther from their time than the begining of the French revolution from ours; the origin of the Christian religion was scarcely farther from the moment in which Tacitus was holding the pen, than the accession of his Majesty from the present year. So far as these testimonies go, they prove that Christianity was in existence; that its converts were numerous; that they underwent severe sufferings for their adherence to their religion; that they made no resistance of human power to the violence used against them; and that they might have lived, if they had preferred apostacy to death.

Selections.

(From an excellent pamphlet just published, entitled "Some Thoughts upon Liberty and the Rights of Englishmen.")

There are certain tests by which the demagogue may be known.

1. The foundation of patriotism is virtue in private life; The patriot is reared amidst the charities of home: he learns to love his country, from his mother's song, from his father's prayer, from his wife's respect and tenderness: from his children's love and duty. Such were the patriots of old: such was William Tell; such was Washington; such are thousands in England. The demagogue has neither hearth nor household god: he wanders to and fro; he shows his aptness to manage the affairs of the commonwealth by the neglect and ruin of his own family: Such was Catiline: such are the modern demagogues.

2. The patriot prefers the good of his country to his private good. When Pompey was in the commission for purveyance for a famine at Rome, he was vehemently dissuaded by his friend from risking his life, by venturing to sea in an extremity of weather: "It is necessary that I should sail, not that I should live,"--*Necessest eamut non ut vivam*,--was, his answer. The demagogue refers all things to himself as if he were the world's centre, and cares not in all tempests what becomes of the state. so that he may save himself in the cock-boat of his own fortune.

The patriot's conduct originates in love of his country; the demagogue's in love of himself, either to gratify his irritability because a reasonable or an unreasonable request has been refused, or to force his way by virulence and invective, or to be pleased with the sound of his own harangues; or as some reason for neglecting his nearest connexious:—"*Il aime les Tartares pour etre dispense d'aimer ses voisins.*"

3. As the good sailor obtains knowledge of the art of navigation, that his vessel may not strike on a rock, and be wrecked, so the patriot studies the science of government, that he may not mislead or be misled by injudicious zeal. He remembers the admonition of John Milton, that "he who is born to promote the public good, should read the law of God above his years, and make it his whole delight." He remembers the admonition of Socrates, "that the meanest trade is not attempted without an apprenticeship, but every man thinks himself qualified by intuition for the hardest of all trades, that of government." The demagogue can manage a ship in a tempest, although he never saw the ocean: he can cure diseases, although he is unacquainted with the structure of the human body: he would be a governor, without any knowledge of the being to be governed.

4. The patriot is seldom a member of any party. He does not surrender his judgment to any man or to any body of men. He does not adopt opinions upon trust. He does not unite himself to the opposers of Government; nor does he join those herds and flocks of people who follow any body that whistles to them or drives them to pasture. The happiness of his country is his rule of couduct: his mode of ascertaining it the exercise of his own understanding. The demagogue is the worst of all partisans. He is the leader of the mob; the triton amongst the minnows.

5. The patriot does not deny his governors their due praise. He says, with John Milton, "This is not the liberty which we can hope, that no grievance ever should rise in the common wealth; that let no man in this world expect. But when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attained, that wise men look for.

"This is true liberty, when freeborn men,
"Having to advise the public, may speak free."

The demagogue is marked by acrimonious and unremitting opposition to the court. His love of the people consists in exciting hate against the Government. If public distress incline the lower orders to turbulence, he infuses vindictive and discontented fancies into their minds. He exaggerates the evils to produce riot. He inflates passing events into permanent causes of misery. He displays defects without their accompanying advantages. He misleads by chains of simple questions where the apparent answers are obvious, but the real answers require the comprehension of a system.

6. The patriot views the people as a father views his children, erring and liable to err from want of knowledge; he therefore avails himself of every opportunity to diffuse information amongst his countrymen. He endeavours to inculcate right opinions into the higher ranks, and by their influence to regulate the lower. He lives with the wise, the temperate, the regular and the virtuous. The demagogue professes to wish that education should be progressive; but he dreads and shuns intellect. The frogs are silent when a light appears. He endeavours to infuse his opinions into the indigent, who are always inflammable; into the timid, who are naturally suspicious; into the ignorant, who are easily misled; and into the profligate, who have no hope but from mischief.

7. The patriot views the people as a father views his children, erring and liable to err from the impulses of generous or turbulent passion: he therefore prevents their being hurried to excess by popular harangues. The demagogue promotes them: he misleads the populace by addresses to their best and to their worst passions: he deceives the timid with fictious misdhief: appeals to the judgment, and flatters the vanity of ignorance: he slanders honesty, and insults dignity. He talks of natnral equality: the absurdity of many made for one, the original compact; the foundation of authority; the rights of man; the majesty of the people; the advances of the prerogative; and the danger of arbitrary power. The patriot pleads for the people: the demagogue pleads to them—"At the conclusion of the American war, while the citizens of the United States were anticipating the blessings of peace, their army, to which America was so deeply indebted, was unrewarded for its services. The States, which had been rescued by their exertions, were in no condition to pay them. An attempt was made by anonymous and seditious publications to to inflame the officers and soldiers and induce them to unite in [illegible] their own grievances, while [illegible] arms in their hands. As soon as Gene. Washington was informed of the nature of these papers he requested the general and field officers, with one officer from each company, and a proper representation from the staff of the army, to assemble on an early day. The General sent for each officer separately, and enlarged in private on the fatal consequences, and particularly on the loss of character to the whole army, which would result from intemperate resolutions. When the officers were convened, the commander addressed them. He pledged himself to exert all his influence in their favour, and requested them to rely on the faith of their country, and conjured them, "as they valued their honour, as they respected the rights of humanity, and as as they regarded the military and national character of America, to express their utmost detestation of the man who was attempting to open the flood gates of civil discord, and deluge their rising empire with blood." Gen. Washington then retired. No reply whatever was made to the General's speech. After a short silence, a resolution was unanimously adopted, by which they declared, "that no circumstance of distress or danger should induce a conduct that might tend to sully the reputation and glory they had acquired; that the army continued to have an unshaken confidence in the justice of Congress and their country; and that they viewed with abhorrence, and rejected with disdain, the infamous proposition in the late anonymous address to the officers of the army."

8. The patriot promotes a masculine & independent spirit in the the people: he is always ready to countenance their just claims and animate their reasonable

hopes; he reminds them frequently of their rights: he encourages them to oppose encroachments, & to multiply securities. The demagogue debases the spirit of liberty by inflaming all classes to acts of violence: he countenances the claims of the people, whether just or unjust, and raises false hopes to secure his own purposes.

9. If for the happiness of the people, the patriot incurs their censure; although as an instrument of good, he is not indifferent to popular praise. Applause is the demagogue's existence: he is nothing if not popular: he is elated by the triumph, not by the cause of victory. Instead of opposing the errors of the multitude, he encourages their prejudices and inflames their passions. He unites in the condemnation of Phocion, and in the cry of Barabbas. "Mark," said Demosthenes to the Athenians, "my counsels unto you are not such whereby I should grow great amongst you, and you become little amongst the Grecians: but they are of that nature as they are sometimes not good for me to give, but are always good for you to follow."—When Phocion's friends bid him beware how he offended the people, he answered, "They may wrongfully put me to death speaking for the benefit of my country, but they would have reason to do so if I continue silent." And judgment was given by the voices of the people, no man sitting, but all standing up and most of them with garlands on their heads: and Phocion was condemned to death. "It was," says an old translator of Plutarch, "the nineteenth of the month of Munichion, (to wit, March) on which day the Knights were wont to make a solemne procession in the honour of *Jupiter*: howbeit, some of them left off the garlandes of flowers which they should have worne on their heades, and others also looking towards the prison dore as they went by, burst out a weeping: for they whose hearts were not altogether hardened with cruelty, and whose judgements wers not wholly supressed with enui, thought it a grievous sacriledge against the goddes, that they did not let that day pass, but that they did defile so solemne a [illegible], with the violent death of a man [illegible] enemies notwithstanding c[illegible] still their anger against him, made the people passe a decree, that his bodie should be banished and carried out of the boundes of the country of Attica, forbidding the Athenians that no fire might be made for the solemnising of his funerals. For this respect no friend of his durst touch his bodie. Howbeit a poor man called Canopoin, that was wont to get his living that way, being hired for money to burne men's bodies, he took his corse, and carried it beyond the city of Eleusin, and getting fire out of a woman's house of Megara, he solemnized his funerals. Furthermore a gentlewoman of Megara, who coming by chaunce that way, with her gentlewoman, where his body was but newly burnt, she caused the earth to be cast up a little where the body was burnt, and made it like a hollow tombe, where upon she did not use such sprinklings, and effusions, as are commonly done at the funerals of the dead: and then taking up his bones in her lappe in the night, she brought them home, and buried them in her harth: saying: Oh dear harth, to, thee, I bequeath the relicks of this noble and good man, and pray thee to keep them faithfully to bring them one day to the grave of his ancestors, when the Athenians shall confesse the faulte, and wrong they have done unto him. And truly it was not long after that the Athenians found by the untowardnesse of their affairs, that they had put him to death, who only maintained justice and honesty at Athens. Whereupon they made his image to be set up in brasse, and honourable buriall to his bones, at the charge of the citie. And for his accusers, they condemed Agnonides of treason, and put him to death themselves. The other two, Epicurus and Denophilus, being fled out of the citie.

10. The patriot's plans are not subservient to considerations of reward, estate, or title: they have not precedence in his thoughts: nor does he decline them if they follow in the train of his duty. The demagogue professes to despise what he knows he cannot attain. In the patriot there is nothing personal; in the demagogue there is nothing liberal but his pretences. When an application was made to General Washington to accept the command of the American army, he said, "Though I am truly sensible of the high honour done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust: however, as the Congress desire it, I will enter into the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for support of the glorious cause; and I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation. But, lest some unlucky event should happen unfavourably to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honoured with. As to pay, I beg leave to assure the Congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. These, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire." When an application was made by King John to the Earl of Ulster to act for him as champion, he being the only man qualified for such an encounter; the Earl twice refused, as the King had imprisoned him unheard at the suit of his rival and enemy, Hugh de Lacy. The King made a third application. The Earl returned for answer, "Though I will not fight for the King, I will hazard my life for the crown and dignity of the realm."

11. The patriot refuses preferment if it may deprive him of the power to advance real good from the appearance of being interested *Esse et videri*, is his motto. Sir Thomas More says, "When I returned from the embassy to Flanders, the King would have given me a yearly pension, which surely, if one would respect honour and profit, was not to be little esteemed. Yet have I hitherto refused it, and I think I shall refuse it still, because I should be forced to forsake my present means, which I have already in the city, and I esteem it more than a better; or else I must keep it with some dislike to the citizens, between whom and his highness, if there should happen any controversy (as sometimes it doth chance) about their privileges, they might suspect me as not sincere and trusty unto them, in respect I am obliged to the King with an annual stipend.

12. The patriot cannot be bought; every demagogue has his price. When Alexander sent Phocion 100 talents, Phocion asked his messengers why Alexander gave him such a great reward above all the other citizens of Athens. "Because," said they, "he esteemeth thee alone to be a good and honest man." "Let me then," replied Phocion, "be what I seem." Charles the Second sent Lord Treasurer Danby to Andrew Marvel, with offers of protection: the Lord Treasurer found him in one of the little courts in the Strand, and assured him he was expressly sent from his Majesty, to know what he could do to serve him? "It is not in his Majesty's power to serve me," said Mr. Marvel, jocularly; when the Lord Treasurer answered, "that his Majesty, from the just sense he had of his merit alone, desired to know whether there was any place at court he would be pleased with?" To which he replied, "that he could not with honour accept the offer, since if he did, he must either be ungrateful to the King in voting against him, or false to his country in supporting the measures of the Court; the only favour, therefore, which be begged of his Majesty was, that he would esteem him as dutiful a subject as any he had, and acting more truly in his proper interest while thus he refused his offers, than he possibly could do should he accept them."

13 When the patriot has discharged his public duties he retires to the charities of private life. The hour now approached in which it became necessary for General Washington to take leave of his army, who had been endeared to him by a long series of common sufferings and dangers, the officers having previously assembled, General Washington, calling for a glass of wine, thus addressed them —"With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you; I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." The officers came up successively, and he took an affectionate leave of each of them, and passed through the corps of light infantry to the place of embarkation: the officers all followed him. On his entering the barge to cross the North river, he turned towards the companions of his glory, and by waving his hand, bid them farewell. Some answered this last signal of respect and affection with tears, and all hung upon the barge which conveyed him from their sight, till they could no longer distinguish in it the person of their beloved commander.

Such is the true patriot: such the imagined disinterestedness of demagogues. Such are some of the marks by which false patriotism may be discovered:—

—'Tis flattering cruel,
Pompous and full of sound and stupid rage:
Of faint—egotistical, heaping wrong on wrong;
Ambitious, selfish,—while the true is calm,
Firm, persevering, more in act than show.

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		Rs.	As.	P.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon		2	50
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	54	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	56	0	00
Red,		60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	60	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.			0 00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad of 42 seers	78	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	75
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	15	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	22	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,				
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	55	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	2	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds	38	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	1	00
Brazil,	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	" "	30	0	00
COTTON. Almood,	per Surat Cd.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	000	0	00
Bowaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		200	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	None	000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
Rajapore,				
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
CUMMIN. Seed,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00

		Rs.	As.	P.
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
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2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
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GHEE, Carranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 28 mds. or 821 lbs.	56	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	24	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	14	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	120	0	00
Gamboge,	lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	114	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	12	2	00
Ditto Bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	70	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	60	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	60	0	00
HATS, good,	" each	10	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	60	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	60	0	00
English Square,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	42	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	" per cwt			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	1	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	11	0	00
White	" "	13	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	1	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	5	2	00
Bussorah,	" "	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	1	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	per lb.	0	1	00
Black	"	0	1	12
Green	"	1	0	00
Yellow	"	00	0	80
Red	"	00	0	80
Blue,	"	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	145	0	00
Bhatcole,		152	0	00
Eastern,	"	145	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	8	0	00
Mool,	per ditto	8	0	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	14	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	37	2	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	0	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	none per pound	50	0	00
Mocha,	none	35	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	pereSurat maund			
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	17	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	160	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	16	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		13	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,		11	2	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	8	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	2	50
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Candy Chiacha,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	8	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	9	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm,	per " Barrel	35	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom Cy.	40	0	00
Ghantee,	"	80	0	00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy	none.		
TIN PLATES,	" per " box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	2	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	00	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	11	1	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	32	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	19	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	860	0	00
WHEAT, Jumbhulier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	38	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia White,		38	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	213	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	49	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	47	0	00
Freight to England,	dead weight 3£. per Ton.			
Loose Freight	4£.			

Nothing is doing in our market, nor has a single Bale of Cotton arrived.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

hopes; he reminds them frequently of their rights: he encourages them to oppose encroachments, & to multiply securities. The demagogue debases the spirit of liberty by inflaming all classes to acts of violence: he countenances the claims of the people, whether just or unjust, and raises false hopes to secure his own purposes.

9. If for the happiness of the people, the patriot incurs their censure; although as an instrument of good, he is not indifferent to popular praise. Applause is the demagogue's existence: he is nothing if not popular: he is elated by the triumph, not by the cause of victory. Instead of opposing the errors of the multitude, he encourages their prejudices and inflames their passions. He unites in the condemnation of Phocion, and in the cry of Barabbas. "Mark," said Demosthenes to the Athenians, "my counsels unto you are not such whereby I should grow great amongst you, and you become little amongst the Grecians: but they are of that nature as they are sometimes not good for me to give, but are always good for you to follow."—When Phocion's friends bid him beware how he offended the people, he answered, "They may wrongfully put me to death speaking for the benefit of my country, but they would have reason to do so if I continue silent." And judgment was given by the voices of the people, no man sitting, but all standing up and most of them with garlands on their heads: and Phocion was condemned to death. "It was," says an old translator of Plutarch, "the nineteenth of the month of Munichion, (to wit, March) on which day the Knights were wont to make a solemne procession in the honour of *Jupiter*: howbeit, some of them left off the garlandes of flowers which they should have worne on their heades, and others also looking towards the prison dore as they went by, burst out a weeping: for they whose hearts were not altogether hardened with cruelty, and whose judgements wers not wholly supressed with enui, thought it a grievous sacriledge against the goddes, that they did not let that day pass, but that they did defile so solemne a feast, with the violent death of a man. Their enemies notwithstanding continued still their anger against him, made the people passe a decree, that his bodie should be banished and carried out of the boundes of the country of Attica, forbidding the Athenians that no fire might be made for the solemnising of his funerals. For this respect no friend of his durst touch his bodie. Howbeit a poor man called Canopoin, that was wont to get his living that way, being hired for money to burne men's bodies, he took his corse, and carried it beyond the city of Eleusin, and getting fire out of a woman's house of Megara, he solemnized his funerals. Furthermore a gentlewoman of Megara, who coming by chaunce that way, with her gentlewoman, where his body was but newly burnt, she caused the earth to be cast up a little where the body was burnt, and made it like a hollow tombe, where upon she did not use such sprinklings, and effusions, as are commonly done at the funerals of the dead: and then taking up his bones in her lappe in the night, she brought them home, and buried them in her harth: saying: Oh dear harth, to, thee, I bequeath the relicks of this noble and good man, and pray thee to keep them faithfully to bring them one day to the grave of his ancestors, when the Athenians shall confesse the faulte, and wrong they have done unto him. And truly it was not long after that the Athenians found by the untowardnesse of their affairs, that they had put him to death, who only maintained justice and honesty at Athens. Whereupon they made his image to be set up in brasse, and honourable buriall to his bones, at the charge of the citie. And for his accusers, they condemed Agnonides of treason, and put him to death themselves. The other two, Epicurus and Denophilus, being fled out of the citie.

10. The patriot's plans are not subservient to considerations of reward, estate, or title: they have not precedence in his thoughts: nor does he decline them if they follow in the train of his duty. The demagogue professes to despise what he knows he cannot attain. In the patriot there is nothing personal; in the demagogue there is nothing liberal but his pretences. When an application was made to General Washington to accept the command of the American army, he said, "Though I am truly sensible of the high honour done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust: however, as the Congress desire it, I will enter into the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for support of the glorious cause; and I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation. But, lest some unlucky event should happen unfavourably to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honoured with. As to pay, I beg leave to assure the Congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. These, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire." When an application was made by King John to the Earl of Ulster to act for him as champion, he being the only man qualified for such an encounter; the Earl twice refused, as the King had imprisoned him unheard at the suit of his rival and enemy, Hugh de Lacy. The King made a third application. The Earl returned for answer, "Though I will not fight for the King, I will hazard my life for the crown and dignity of the realm."

11. The patriot refuses preferment if it may deprive him of the power to advance real good from the appearance of being interested *Esse et videri*, is his motto. Sir Thomas More says, "When I returned from the embassy to Flanders, the King would have given me a yearly pension, which surely, if one would respect honour and profit, was not to be little esteemed. Yet have I hitherto refused it, and I think I shall refuse it still, because I should be forced to forsake my present means, which I have already in the city, and I esteem it more than a better; or else I must keep it with some dislike to the citizens, between whom and his highness, if there should happen any controversy (as sometimes it doth chance) about their privileges, they might suspect me as not sincere and trusty unto them, in respect I am obliged to the King with an annual stipend.

12. The patriot cannot be bought; every demagogue has his price. When Alexander sent Phocion 100 talents, Phocion asked his messengers why Alexander gave him such a great reward above all the other citizens of Athens, "Because," said they, "he esteemeth thee alone to be a good and honest man." "Let me then," replied Phocion, "be what I seem." Charles the Second sent Lord Treasurer Danby to Andrew Marvel, with offers of protection: the Lord Treasurer found him in one of the little courts in the Strand, and assured him he was expressly sent from his Majesty, to know what he could do to serve him? "It is not in his Majesty's power to serve me," said Mr. Marvel, jocularly; when the Lord Treasurer answered, "that his Majesty, from the just sense he had of his merit alone, desired to know whether there was any place at court he would be pleased with?" To which he replied, "that he could not with honour accept the offer, since if he did, he must either be ungrateful to the King in voting against him, or false to his country in supporting the measures of the Court; the only favour, therefore, which be begged of his Majesty was, that he would esteem him as dutiful a subject as any he had, and acting more truly in his proper interest while thus he refused his offers, than he possibly could do should he accept them."

13 When the patriot has discharged his public duties he retires to the charities of private life. The hour now approached in which it became necessary for General Washington to take leave of his army, who had been endeared to him by a long series of common sufferings and dangers, the officers having previously assembled, General Washington, calling for a glass of wine, thus addressed them —"With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you; I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." The officers came up successively, and he took an affectionate leave of each of them, and passed through the corps of light infantry to the place of embarkation: the officers all followed him. On his entering the barge to cross the North river, he turned towards the companions of his glory, and by waving his hand, bid them farewell. Some answered this last signal of respect and affection with tears, and all hung upon the barge which conveyed him from their sight, till they could no longer distinguish in it the person of their beloved commander.

Such is the true patriot: such the imagined disinterestedness of demagogues. Such are some of the marks by which false patriotism may be discovered:—

—'Tis flattering cruel,
Pompous and full of sound and stupid rage:
Of faith neglectful, heaping wrong on wrong:
Ambitious, selfish,—while the true is calm,
Firm, persevering, more in act than show.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	A.	P.
ALKALI,	*per Surat Candy 22 md.*	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	*per Surat md. of 44 seers*	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	*per cwt.*	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	*per Gallon*		2	50
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. *per hhd.*			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	*per S. Cd. of 21 mds.*	54	0	00
Malabar White,	*Bombay Candy.*	56	0	00
Red,		60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	*per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.*	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	*Ditto ditto,*	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	*per dozen*	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	*per Surat Candy, of 22 mds.*	60	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	*per S.md of 42 seers*	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	*per bolt.*			
" 5 to 8,	" "		0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	*per Surat mad of 42 seers*	78	0	00
CASSIA, China,	*per pound*	00	2	75
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	*per Surat md of 42 seers*	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	*per pound.*	15	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	*per Surat md.*	23	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	*Cd. of 21 Md.*	55	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	*per Surat md.*	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	2	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPRAH,	*Bombay candy 22 mds.*	38	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	*per Surat maund*	3	1	00
Brazil,	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	*per cwt.*	27	0	00
Patent,	" "	30	0	00
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	000	0	00
Bowanghur,	or 7 Cwt.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		200	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	None	000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
Rajapore,				
CUREAT,	*per Surat maund*	8	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	*per Surat maund*	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	*per S. Cy. of 22 mds.*	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00

		Rs.	A.	P.
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	*Surat maund.*	65	0	00
2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
3d ditto,	"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS,	*per Surat maund*	53	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	*per Bombay maund*	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	*per Surat Cy. of 28 mds. or 821 lbs.*	56	0	00
GRAM, Surat	*per Cy. of 8 Parah*	24	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	*per Surat maund*	14	0	00
Arabic,	*per Surat Candy*	120	0	00
Gamboge,	*lb.*	1	0	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	*Surat Candy*	114	0	00
Myrrh,	*per Surat maund*	16	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" *per lb.*	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	*per 100*	12	2	00
Ditto Bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	*per Bombay Candy*	70	0	00
Ghauty,	*per Ditto*	60	0	00
Northern,	*per Surat Candy*	60	0	00
HATS, good,	" *each*	10	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	*per Surat Md. of 44 seers*	12	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	*per S. md.*	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	*per Surat candy*	60	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	60	0	00
English Square,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	42	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" *per cwt*			
4 a 10,	" "			
Hoops,	" *per cwt.*	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" *per cwt.*	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " *per cwt.*	10	1	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	11	0	00
White	" "	13	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	*per Gallon*	4	0	00
MACE, good,	*per pound*	3	1	00
MUHJEET	*Surat md.*			
Mocha,	" "	5	2	00
Bussorah,	" "	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	*per cwt.*	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	*Ditto*	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	*per lb.*	2	1	00
OIL, Coconnut, 1 sort	*per Bombay md.*	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	*Ditto ditto*	5	1	00
PADDY,	*per Moora 25 to*	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" *per lb.*	0	1	00
Black	" "	0	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	*per Bombay candy*	145	0	00
Bhatcole,		152	0	00
Eastern,	"	145	0	00
PEEPUR,	*per S. maund*	8	0	00
Mool,	*per ditto*	8	0	00
PITCH,	" *per barrel*	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	*Surat maund*	14	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. *per Surat maund*	37	2	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	*per Bag*	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do	*do. do.*	7	2	00
Ditto Moongy,	*do. do.*	6	0	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	none *per pound*	50	0	00
Mocha,	none	35	0	00
SAGO,	*per Surat maund*	2	0	00
SALT,	*per rash of 40 tons*	120	0	00
Rock,	*per Surat maund*			
SALT PETRE,	*per Bag*	17	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	*per Bombay candy*	160	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	*Cwt.*	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	*per pucka seer*	17	2	00
Ditto, Canton,	*15 seers to a 1 sort B'bay md.*	16	0	00
Ditto do. 2	*do. do.*	15	0	00
Ditto do. 3	*do. do.*	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		13	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" *per gallon*	5	0	00
Hollands	*per Case*	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	*per Gallon*	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" *per cwt.*	12	0	00
Bundle,	" "	11	2	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	*per Surat maund.*	8	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	*per Bag*	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	*do. do.*	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	*per md. 41½ seers*	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	*per Surat md. of 41 seers*	5	2	50
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Candy Chincha,	*per Surat md. of 43½ seers*	8	2	00
do. Canton,	*do. do.*	8	0	00
do. 2 do.	*do. do.*	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm	*per " Barrel*	35	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	*per Bom Cy.*	40	0	00
Ghautee,	" "	80	0	00
Pegue,	" *Surat Candy*	none.		
TIN PLATES,	" *per " box*	18	0	00
in large slab,	*per S. md. 40 seers*	12	2	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,	*Surat maund.*	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	" *per " barrel*			
Spirits,	" *per " gallon*	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	*per Surat Candy*	80	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	*per Surat maund*	11	1	00
VERDIGREASE,	*per Surat maund*	32	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	*per paper*	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	*per Surat maund*	19	0	00
WAX, Bees,	*per Bombay maund*	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" *per " dozen*	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort	" *per " pipe*	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumbo Millet,	*per Cd. of 8 Parah*	38	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		38	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	213	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	47	0	00
Freight to England,	dead weight 3*l.* per Ton.			
Loose Freight	4*l.*			

Nothing is doing in our market, not even a single Bale of Cotton arrived.